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BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1937

By

ALFRED E. WALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Including the Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY.



With the Compliments
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Swinton, Lancs.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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Including the Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

List of Members of the Town Council
31st December, 1937.

His Worship the Mayor:

Alderman W. S. Mycock, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

Alderman P. W. Potts, J.P., C.C.

Alderman E. Alston.

Alderman A. T. Corns.

Alderman J. Bradley.*

Alderman R. Porter.

Alderman J. Sumbland.†

Councillor W. Alderson.

Councillor J. H. Jones.

Councillor C. E. Ashton.

Councillor Frances Kerby.

Councillor J. Betley.

Councillor Canon E. T. Kerby,
M.C., M.A.

Councillor J. J. Crane.

Councillor J. E. Crawshaw.

Councillor J. T. Lindley.

Councillor Mrs. E. F. Crompton.

Councillor F. McGurk.

Councillor T. F. Crossfield.

Councillor A. Morris.

Councillor J. Fitzgerald.

Councillor W. H. Plumb.

Councillor S. Hales.

Councillor A. G. Pollitt.

Councillor L. Hobson.

Councillor S. Stout.

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Inman.‡

Councillor E. Whitehead.

Co-opted Members of the M. & C. W. Committee:

Mrs. E. Fletcher.

Mrs. H. Bradley

Mrs. M. Jackson.

Mrs. M. Tyldesley.

Mrs. M. Waite.

Mrs. E. Kirkman.

Miss M. Burrows.

*Chairman of the Health Committee.

†Chairman of the Housing Committee.

‡Chairman of the M. & C.W. Committee.

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Resigned 20/4/37)

ALFRED E. WALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Commenced 24/5/37)

Assistant Medical Officer:

(Part time)

KATHLEEN MARY BOYES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Resigned 8/5/37)

SYBIL MARTYN-JOHNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Commenced 21/6/37)

Dental Surgeon:

W. BAKEWELL, L.D.S.

Sanitary Inspectors:

Chief Inspector : P. E. BERRY, M.S.I.A., (a.b.)

L. A. MARSHALL (a)

A. S. KERSHAW, M.S.I.A. (a)

G. E. TAYLOR, M.S.I.A. (a.b.)

(Died 27/4/37)

J. B. BROWN, M.S.I.A. (g.b.)

(Commenced 16/9/37)

Health Visitors:

Miss D. F. W. CROOK (c.e.f.)

(Resigned 28/2/37)

Miss C. M. RATCLIFFE (c.e.f.)

Miss M. B. MILLS (c.e.f.)

School Nurses:

Miss M. J. METHVEN (d.f.)

Miss E. BANKS (e.f.)

*Miss E. J. THOMAS (c.e.f.)

*Miss E. A. ATHERTON (c.e.f.)

(Commenced 5/4/37)

*Also Health Visitors.

Clerical Staff:

H. R. REES, A.I.S.A. (Chief Clerk).

(Resigned 30/4/37)

C. G. TOMLINSON (Chief Clerk).

(Commenced 15/9/37)

B. W. MITCHINSON.

(Resigned 13/6/37)

J. E. FLOWERS.

Miss D. HOLLINSHEAD.

Miss F. EDWARDS. (Commenced 25/10/37)

Miss M. BRAY. (Commenced 25/10/37)

Specialist Officers:

Ophthalmic Surgeon :	GORDON RENWICK, M.B., C.M.
Orthopædic Surgeon :	ROBERT OLLERENSHAW, M.D. F.R.C.S.
Aural Surgeon :	E. S. BURT HAMILTON, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S., Edin.
Anæsthetist :	J. O'GRADY, L.A.H.
Orthopædic Nurse and Masseuse :	Miss I. W. MOUNSEY, C.S.M.M.G. S.R.E., S.R.N

Consultants:

Difficult Labour :	W. R. ADDIS, M.D. D. DOUGALL, M.D.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	WILLIAM FLETCHER SHAW, M.D., together with Drs. Addis and Dougall.

Notes:

- (a) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b) Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (c) Holds the New Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d) Holds the Health Visitor's and School Nurse's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e) State Certified Midwife.
- (f) State Registered Nurse.
- (g) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SWINTON.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Report on the health of the Borough during 1937. The year is noteworthy on account of the changes in the headship and staff of the Department. Dr. Hogben left the service of the Corporation in April to take up a similar appointment at Tottenham and I took over the Department in May, Dr. Boyes being appointed Acting Medical Officer of Health in the interim. Dr. Martyn-Johns commenced as part-time Assistant Medical Officer in June.

Mr. G. E. Taylor, who had been a faithful servant of the Corporation since 1919, died on the 27th April, 1937, while carrying out his duties as a Sanitary Inspector. Mr. J. B. Brown was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Rees, Chief Clerk, left to take up a similar post at Southport in April and was succeeded by Mr. Tomlinson in September. Nurse Crook resigned in February, Nurse Thomas was transferred from the School Medical Service to Maternity and Child Welfare and Nurse Atherton commenced as Health Visitor and School Nurse in April. Mr. Mitchinson resigned in June on obtaining another appointment and Miss Hollinshead carried on his duties as a temporary measure. Two junior female clerks, Miss Edwards and Miss Bray, were appointed to replace him but unfortunately Miss Edwards met with an accident within a month of commencing duty and has not yet returned, so the temporary arrangement still continues.

The work of the Health Visitors and School Nurses was reorganised at the end of the year so as to secure increased efficiency and co-ordination, but this arrangement did not come into operation till January, 1938.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population is 39,690 which shows an increase of 710 over his estimate for the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 13.9 per thousand of the population compared with 14.8 for England and Wales. The Death Rate of 12.2 was higher than that for the previous year but was below that for the country as a whole. The Infant Mortality Rate was 61 per thousand live births, compared with 58 for England and Wales.

Details of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee will be found in Section VII of this Report. The success and efficiency of this department is severely handicapped by the lack of adequate and suitable accommodation, but it is anticipated that steps will be taken during the coming year to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee gave consideration to the Ministry of Health's Circular 1519 on Nutrition and Circular 1622 on Maternal Mortality and also gave further consideration to Circular 1550 on Children under School Age. Particulars of their recommendations are included in Section VII.

Progress under the Council's Slum Clearance Scheme has been well maintained throughout the year and it is hoped that the programme of clearance areas will be practically completed by the end of 1938.

I have pleasure in thanking the medical practitioners of the district for their expression of willingness to co-operate with and support me. The establishment of cordial relationships with fellow-members of the medical profession is particularly valuable to a newcomer. I wish to thank all members of the Council for their keen interest in the various problems in connection with the health of the Borough and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the work accomplished by the staff of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED E. WALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1938.

List of Contents

							PAGE
Section	I.	Statistical Summary, etc.	...	...	...	...	13
„	II.	General Provision of Health Services	...	...	...	...	23
„	III.	Sanitary Circumstances	...	...	...	...	31
„	IV.	Housing	...	...	...	...	41
„	V.	Inspection and Supervision of Food	...	...	...	...	52
„	VI.	Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	61
„	VII.	Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	73
„	VIII.	Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector on Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	91
		Index	...	...	...	...	95 97
		List of Tables, etc.	...	...	...	...	98 95

SECTION I
STATISTICAL SUMMARY, Etc.

Statistical Summary, etc.

Area of the District in Acres	3,363
Population (Registrar-General's estimate, Midsummer, 1937)	39,690
Number of Inhabited Houses at 31st December, 1937, according to Rate Books	11,639
Rateable Value	£221,239
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated 1936-37)	£800

	Total	M.	F.
Registered Live Births: Legitimate ...	546	272	274
Illegitimate ...	9	6	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	555	278	277
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population ... ..	...	...	...	...	13.9
Still-births	30	20	10
Still-birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..	...	...	...	...	51
Deaths	488	259	229
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population ... ..	...	...	...	...	12.2
Comparable Death-rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	14.6
Maternal Deaths : Puerperal Sepsis	2	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	{	—	13.67	
Other puerperal causes	6					
Total	8					

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants 34	Rate per 1,000 live births	61
Legitimate infants ... 34	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	62
Illegitimate infants ... —	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births... ..	—

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	66
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)... ..	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4

COST OF SERVICES.

The following figures relating to the cost of the Health Services administered by the Public Health Department have been taken from the Abstract of Accounts of the Borough Treasurer for the year ended 31st March, 1937.

	Expen- diture	Income
	£	£
Maternity and Child Welfare	3993	881
School Medical Services	3552	32
Public Health :		
Prevention of Disease	268	17
Treatment of Infectious Disease	2558	—
Collection and Disposal of Refuse	6041	561
Public Conveniences	369	16
Prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drugs	88	—
House Drainage	57	5
Slum Clearance	611	—
Administration, etc.	3326	946
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£20863	£2458
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Population:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury for 1937 was 39,690, which shows an increase of 710 over his estimate for the previous year. The natural increase in population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, for the same period was 67.

The population figure of 39,690 has been used in this Report for the calculation of birth-rates, death-rates, etc.

Deaths:

During the year to which this report relates, 398 deaths were registered in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury. Of these 118 were deaths of persons not ordinarily resident in the district, 109 having occurred at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. In addition, 208 residents of the Borough died in various places outside the district, so that the aggregate deaths from the population of the district was 488, giving a death rate of 12.2 per 1,000. The death-rate for the year 1936 was 11.1 per thousand of the population.

A tabulation of the deaths of the district in the various diseases, sex, age and ward distribution appears on pages 18 and 19 of this Report. :

Of the total of 488 deaths, 34 were of infants under one year of age, the resultant infantile mortality rate being 61 per 1,000 live births. The number for the previous year was 32, and the rate 53 per 1,000 births.

The diseases which were most frequently recorded as causes of death; the deaths thus registered; and the corresponding death-rates per 1,000 population were :

Heart disease	caused 104 deaths or 2.6 per 1,000 residents.
Cancer	„ 66 „ „ 1.7 „ „ „
Senility	„ 41 „ „ 1.0 „ „ „
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	„ 31 „ „ 0.8 „ „ „
Pneumonia	„ 31 „ „ 0.8 „ „ „

TABLE 1.
WARD VITAL STATISTICS—1937

Ward	Population		Notified Births.		Deaths		Infantile Deaths	
	Census 1931	Estimate 1937	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Victoria Park	5947	4894	81	16·6	67	13·7	9	111
Old Park ...	6404	8743	114	13·0	98	11·2	7	61
Moorside ...	5847	7830	101	12·9	79	10·1	4	40
Newtown ...	4865	5391	71	13·2	78	14·5	6	85
Market ...	4643	3796	82	21·6	53	14·0	3	37
East ...	5055	5466	61	11·2	62	11·3	3	49
Clifton ...	2796	3570	50	14·0	51	14·3	2	40
Totals ...	35557	39690	560	14·1	488	12·2	34	61

Note.—The rates for births and deaths are per thousand population ; the infantile death rates per thousand births.

TABLE II.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES,
AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1937.

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 125 GREAT TOWNS AND 148
SMALLER TOWNS.

	England and Wales	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Swinton and Pendle- bury
	Rates per 1,000 population				
Births :—					
Live	14·9	14·9	15·3	13·3	13·9
Still	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·54	0·76
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12·4	12·5	11·9	12·3	12·2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01	—
Scarlet fever... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·05
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06	—
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·08
Influenza	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·38	0·23
Violence	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·51	0·60
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	—	—
Scarlet fever... ..	2·33	2·56	2·42	2·09	2·97
Diphtheria	1·49	1·81	1·38	1·93	1·71
Enteric fever	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·15
Erysipelas	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·44	0·48
Pneumonia	1·36	1·58	1·20	1·18	1·31
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	58	62	55	60	61
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5·8	7·9	3·2	12·0	7·2
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·97	} Not Available			3·60
Others	2·26				10·81
Total	3·23				14·41
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (<i>i.e.</i> , Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·94	} Not Available			3·42
Others	2·17				10·26
Total	3·11				13·67
Notifications :—					
Puerperal fever	} 13·93	17·59	11·52	4·15	—
Puerperal pyrexia				14·34	8·55

TABLE III

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Causes of Death	Totals. All Ages	Sex		Uncertified	Inquests	Public Institutions	Age Distribution										Wards					Non- Resid'nts				
		Sex					Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 up	Vict. Park	Old Park	Moor- side	New- town	Market	East	Clifton	Instns.	Others
		M.	F.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
6. Influenza ...	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	—	3	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	3	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	14	8	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	1	2	5	3	2	4	2	1	7	—
10. Other tuberculous diseases ...	6	2	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—
11. Syphilis ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease ...	66	35	31	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	18	21	11	9	13	9	16	5	5	9	2	1
14. Diabetes ...	9	5	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ...	31	15	16	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	20	3	3	6	4	5	4	5	4	—	—
16. Heart disease ...	104	55	49	1	4	28	—	—	—	1	3	1	8	16	25	30	20	12	27	16	13	14	13	9	2	1
17. Aneurysm ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases ...	26	15	11	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	11	10	—	4	6	6	—	7	3	—	1

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
19. Bronchitis	22	14	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	11	5	2	5	2	2	5	4	4	3	—
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	31	19	12	—	—	18	6	1	2	1	—	2	—	6	6	2	5	2	7	7	6	4	4	1	20	1
21. Other respiratory diseases	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
22. Peptic ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	4	2	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	17	—
24. Appendicitis	5	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
25. Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	10	5	5	—	1	8	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	4	1	1	2	1	1	7	—
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	13	4	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	—
29. Puerperal sepsis	2	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes	6	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	18	11	7	—	—	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	3	3	1	—	1	20	—
32. Senility	41	16	25	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	37	12	5	8	8	1	3	4	—	—
33. Suicide	8	4	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	2	—	—
34. Other violence	16	14	2	—	15	13	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	3	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	—	2	2
35. Other defined diseases	30	15	15	—	1	15	2	1	—	—	—	4	3	7	4	5	4	4	5	7	1	5	4	4	15	1
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	488	259	229	1	31	193	34	4	5	7	10	27	28	62	82	128	101	67	98	79	78	53	62	51	109	9

TABLE IV.
STATISTICS OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Deaths	Death Rate	Births	Birth- rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Number of Cases				
								Puerperal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Small Pox
1918	31,353	463	14.7	496	15.8	51	102.8	-	35	29	6	-
1919	30,600	382	12.4	550	17.9	54	98.1	1	324	22	3	-
1920	30,900	383	12.4	647	20.9	67	103.5	-	252	48	2	-
1921	31,580	347	11.0	634	20.0	48	75.0	2	112	52	7	-
1922	31,780	352	11.0	604	19.0	46	76.0	1	90	24	1	-
1923	32,000	396	12.4	544	17.0	57	104.0	-	127	25	4	-
1924	32,660	407	12.5	518	15.8	63	121.0	2	70	21	2	-
1925	33,400	345	10.4	494	14.7	37	72.0	1	72	20	7	-
1926	33,820	363	10.7	499	14.7	43	84.0	1	58	11	3	-
1927	34,750	350	10.1	424	12.2	32	68.0	1	93	14	1	1
1928	34,010	360	10.5	476	13.9	37	71.0	-	164	12	1	6
1929	34,370	447	13.0	456	13.3	42	89.0	-	112	29	1	-
1930	35,233	397	11.3	473	13.4	31	68.4	-	45	33	2	-
1931	33,170	389	11.8	468	13.6	30	66.0	-	85	32	1	-
1932	34,675	378	10.9	469	13.5	20	42.6	-	71	45	5	-
1933	38,300	426	11.3	522	13.8	28	53.0	-	103	156	4	-
1934	38,400	480	12.5	568	14.7	41	72.0	2	99	136	1	-
1935	38,740	419	10.8	545	14.0	32	58.0	1	74	63	16	-
1936	38,980	435	11.1	594	15.2	32	53	2	132	82	6	-
1937	39,690	488	12.2	555	13.9	34	61	-	118	68	6	-

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF

HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS.

The Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury is well served in regard to general hospital accommodation, and a list of voluntary hospitals, together with the numbers of Swinton and Pendlebury patients attending during the past two years, is contained in Table V. In addition to the total amount stated in the Table in respect of annual subscriptions, the Council also pays £50 per annum to the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities, and £25 to each of the two Nursing Associations in this area.

1. Infectious Diseases:

The arrangements in operation during 1937 were the same as those described in the annual report for 1935, save that the scheme for the use of the Smallpox Hospital in conjunction with the Worsley Urban District Council was terminated during the year. This hospital has since been demolished. Any cases of smallpox which may occur in the future can be adequately isolated and nursed at Astley Sanatorium.

Although this Authority makes adequate provision for the treatment of infectious diseases occurring in this area irrespective of the home address of the patient, it must be pointed out that the Manchester Corporation continue to take cases which are ordinarily resident in Manchester but are actually living in the area of Swinton and Pendlebury. Consequently, cases occurring in children resident in the Manchester Corporation Home in this district, namely, Residential School for Epileptics, in Partington Lane, do not become a charge on this Authority, nor do Manchester children receiving in-patient treatment at the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

2. Maternity:

There is no maternity hospital in this district, but the Manchester and District hospitals are available. The majority of maternity cases are admitted to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and this Council has a scheme for the admission of patients to this hospital at reduced fees. Other maternity hospitals to which Swinton and Pendlebury patients are admitted are Hope Hospital, Salford; St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester; and maternity homes in neighbouring areas. Cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are admitted to Astley Sanatorium.

3. Children:

Arrangements exist between this Council and the authorities concerned for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and the treatment of Orthopædic defects at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

A cot is maintained in the Duchess of York Babies' Hospital by this Authority at an annual cost of £156.

4. Tuberculosis:

There is no provision within the district other than the beds reserved for tubercular conditions at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital. Notified cases requiring institutional care are sent to one of the County Council Sanatoria.

5. Other Hospital Provisions:

Table V on page 26 contains the names of hospitals to which this Authority subscribes, the extent of the subscriptions, and the numbers of Swinton and Pendlebury residents treated during the year 1937 in comparison with those of 1936.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The Clerk of the Public Assistance Committee, Mr. V. G. Graham, has kindly submitted particulars of persons in this area in receipt of out-door relief during 1937. The monthly totals for last year have been included for the purpose of comparison, and are set out in Table VI on page 26.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

For Infectious Disease Cases:

A motor ambulance is provided by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board for the removal of cases of infectious disease to Astley Sanatorium.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases:

An arrangement is in operation with the Salford City Council whereby the Salford City Ambulance Service is available in this area at the rate of £1 per case to Salford Royal Hospital and 25/- per case to Manchester Royal Infirmary.

For Maternity Cases:

The arrangement in existence between this Authority and Park Hospital, Davyhulme, includes provision for motor ambulance with a nurse in attendance.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

General:

There are two Nursing Associations in the district, one serving Swinton and the other Pendlebury and Clifton. This Authority now makes an annual contribution of £25 to the funds of each of these Associations, under an arrangement in which the Nursing Associations have agreed to visit cases of pneumonia, whooping cough and measles.

Tuberculosis:

One nurse is maintained in this district by the Lancashire County Council for certain duties connected with its scheme, and works in close co-operation with the Public Health Department of this Authority.

Midwifery:

There are 10 registered midwives practising in this district. The Lancashire County Council is the supervising authority. The scheme of the latter authority for a complete midwifery service under the Midwives Act, 1936, is now in operation.

Where mothers who have booked midwives are referred to a Maternity Hospital by the medical staff at the Ante-natal Clinic, it is the practice of this Authority to compensate the midwife for loss of case to the extent of 10/- per case.

Medical Practitioners:

There are 15 resident doctors in this district, exclusive of those in neighbouring districts who practise in this area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens for bacteriological diagnosis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, where sputum, swabs, and other clinical material are examined. Also milk for bacteriological counts, B. Coli examination, and for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli are sent to that Laboratory.

A number of sputa are also examined by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

DISINFECTION.

A steam disinfecter is provided by the Local Authority for disinfection of clothing and personal effects of infectious cases. Disinfection is performed by the Sanitary Staff. A Cleansing Station is also provided.

TABLE V.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Hospital	Annual Sub- scription	1937		1936	
		Patients treated		Patients treated	
		In	Out	In	Out
The Royal Infirmary, Manchester	£31 10 0	19	62	28	64
Salford Royal Hospital ...	£125 0 0	359	703	206	777
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	£15 15 0	19	23	33	21
The Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester	£15 15 0	41	392	47	389
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	£37 10 0	94	276	62	222
The Skin Hospital	£15 15 0	7	218	6	193
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	£25 0 0	111	219	96	260
Duchess of York Babies' Hospital	£156 0 0	4	—	5	—
Totals	£422 5 0	654	1893	483	1926

TABLE VI.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Month	Men	Women	Children	Total 1937	Total 1936
January	350	440	458	1248	1192
February	335	439	451	1225	1137
March	314	390	378	1082	995
April	294	365	344	1003	1021
May	287	370	337	994	896
June	276	342	294	912	1293
July	252	322	243	817	1015
August	243	312	219	774	1180
September	253	313	212	778	985
October	255	318	223	796	1067
November	267	332	216	815	1002
December	263	330	217	810	1015
Av. per month ...	282	356	300	938	1067

Total amount of Out-door Relief paid during the year, £14,453 9s. 0d.

Number of persons admitted to Green Lane Institution	...	...	...	44
" " " " " Infirmary	...	...	...	52
" " " " " Park Hospital	...	...	...	997

TABLE VII.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Provided by
Ante-natal and Post-natal	1. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton. 2. Town Hall, Swinton.	9-12 noon. First and third Tuesdays in the month. 2-4 p.m. Every Monday.	Assistant Medical Officer and Health Visitors. do.	L.A. L.A.
Infant Welfare	1. Town Hall, Swinton. 2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton. 3. Parish Rooms, Clifton.	2-4-30 p.m. Every Thursday and Friday. 2-4-30 p.m. Every Tuesday. 2-4-30 p.m. Wednesday.	Asst.M.O. and 3 Health Visitors. Asst.M.O. and Health Visitors. Asst.M.O. and Health Visitors.	L.A. L.A. L.A.
Minor Ailments	Town Hall, Swinton.	9-10-30 a.m. daily.	S.M.O. School Nurses and Health Visitor.	L.E.A.
Breast Feeding	Town Hall, Swinton.	9-10 a.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Health Visitor.	L.A.
Dental	1. Town Hall, Swinton. 2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	9-30-12 noon daily. 2-4-30 p.m. daily.	Dental Surgeon and Dental Nurse. do.	L.E.A.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED).

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Provided by
Ophthalmic	Town Hall, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Wednesdays.	Visiting Surgeon Optician and School Nurse.	L.E.A.
Aural	Town Hall, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Fridays.	Visiting Surgeon & School Nurse.	L.E.A.
Orthopaedic	Town Hall, Swinton.	2—4 p.m. Once a month.	Visiting Surgeon and Nurse.	L.E.A.
Massage & Remedial Exercises.	Town Hall, Swinton.	1-30—4 p.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Masseuse.	L.E.A.
Artificial Sunlight	Town Hall, Swinton.	3—4 p.m. 2 sessions per week.	M.O.H., Masseuse and Nurse.	L.E.A.
Nutrition	Town Hall, Swinton.	10—11 a.m. Saturdays.	S.M.O. and Nurse.	L.E.A.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	121, Station Road, Pendlebury.	2 p.m. Every Monday.	Visiting Consulting Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse.	Lancs. C.C.
Venereal Disease	Municipal Clinic, Regent Road, Salford.	Daily.	Medical Officer and Nursing Staff.	Salford C.B.

SECTION III
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply:

The water supply of the township of Swinton and Pendlebury is received from the Manchester Corporation Waterworks, and that for Clifton from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. Both supplies are satisfactory in quality and quantity. Except for four houses in Clifton, which are served by a well, all the houses in the Borough are served direct from the mains.

Drainage and Sewerage:

There were no special alterations or extensions during 1937.

There is nothing further to report in connection with the proposed new sewer for Clifton. It has been pointed out previously that the completion of this sewer is a necessary preliminary to the conversion of the remaining privies and pails in the Clifton area.

Inaccessibility to sewer, too, is the reason for the absence of proper drainage system in the case of 40 houses in Langley Road. These houses are served by cesspools, which are emptied periodically, and subjected to regular inspection.

Rivers and Streams:

No instance of pollution of rivers or streams was brought to the notice of the department during the year. Periodical inspection of all streams is made with a view to detecting pollution.

Closet Accommodation:

Full information relating to closet accommodation in the district is contained in Tables VIII and IX on pages 34 and 35 of this Report. It will be noted from Table VIII that of the 11,639 houses in the Borough at the end of the year, 11,467 are served by fresh-water closets, and 120, 25 and 18 by waste water closets, privies and pails respectively.

During the year 14 privies, two pails and one waste water closet were converted to fresh-water closets. The conversion programme, together with slum clearance activities, have resulted in the number of houses in the Clifton area served with privies or pails being reduced from 64 in December, 1936, to 42 on 31st December, 1937.

Public Cleansing:

The collection and disposal of refuse is the subject of a special report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector which is appended to this Report. (Section VIII.)

Sanitary Inspection.

A classified statement of the work of the inspectorial staff in connection with housing defects is given in Table X on page 36, and in respect of nuisances, etc., on Table XI, to be found on page 37. It will be noted that the Table entitled "House Inspection" relates to defects and not to individual houses visited. The actual number of houses involved totalled 705, of which 31 were dealt with under the Housing Acts. Fuller particulars relating to the latter houses are contained in Section IV of this Report.

Including this number of 705 houses for housing defects, the total number of houses visited in connection with sanitary inspection during the year was 2,450; the number having defects, 1,118, and the number of houses at which nuisances were abated during the year, 817.

Altogether, 1,158 informal notices were served, and 5 Statutory notices. In no case was it necessary to take legal action to enforce the execution of any notices served by the Department.

Smoke Abatement:

The number of observations of stacks during the year was 188. The time limit for the emission of black smoke is two minutes in the half-hour, and observations are made regularly. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings, although it was necessary on two occasions to warn firms that emission of black smoke was taking place at their works for more than the regulation period of two minutes.

Police Court proceedings were taken in respect of three cases of chimney firing. Fines of 5/- were imposed in two cases and 4/- in the other case.

Schools:

The sanitary accommodation at schools, of which there are 12, is inspected periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 119 visits were paid during the year for the purposes of inspection.

Strict control is maintained over school children who are either suffering from infectious disease or contacts of such cases. In no case is a child allowed to attend school until examined at the Council's Clinic. In addition, classrooms in which infectious cases have been present are sprayed, and adequate precautions are taken to eradicate any source of infection.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces:

Table XII on page 38 is a copy of the information contained in Form 572, which is the report required by the Home Office on the administration in this area of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with factories, workshops and workplaces.

The following classes of workshops were on the Register at the end of the year 1937 :

Bakehouses (including 29 Factory Bakehouses)	...	...	65
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Repairers...	...	...	25
Dressmaking, Millinery, and Tailors...	...	...	5
Metal Workers, Tinplate and Whitesmiths	...	...	1
Builder's Yard	...	...	1
Soap Works	...	...	1
Offensive Trades	...	...	2
Battery Charging and Repairs	...	...	1
			<hr/> 101

Swimming Baths and Pools:

The only swimming bath in the Borough is that owned by the Local Authority and situated in Swinton Hall Road. This was closed during the greater part of 1937 for alterations to permit of mixed bathing, including the provision of additional cubicles and foot baths.

Shops:

At the latter end of the year a systematic inspection of sanitary conveniences, ventilation and temperature was commenced. Generally speaking the conditions were satisfactory, informal action being taken where necessary.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:

Twenty houses were found to be infested with vermin during the year. Six of these were Corporation houses and, together with 9 of the remainder, they were disinfested by spraying with insecticide.

Under the Council's Slum Clearance programme, 81 families were removed to Municipal houses, and in each case disinfestation of furniture and other effects was carried out by the cyanide gas process. This process has been employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses. Since the commencement of the Council's programme of clearance of unfit houses and up to 31st December, 1937, a total of 555 families were rehoused with furniture and other effects properly disinfested.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by a firm which specialises in this class of work, the cost being borne by the Local Authority in the case of tenants rehoused from Clearance Areas, by the tenant where the latter enters a Municipal house from an uncondemned house, and by the owner in other cases.

TABLE VIII
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1937
DWELLING HOUSES ONLY

WARD	Number of Houses	Number of fresh water closets	Number of waste water closets	Number of Privies	Number of Pails	Number of Bins	Number of privy Ashpits	
							double	single
Victoria Park ...	1435	1334	101	—	—	1435	—	—
Old Park ...	2564	2557	5	—	2	2564	—	—
Moorside ...	2296	2289	2	—	5	2296	—	—
Newtown ...	1581	1576	4	1	—	1580	—	1
Market ...	1113	1109	4	—	—	1113	—	—
East ...	1603	1597	4	—	2	1603	—	—
Clifton ...	1047	1005	—	24	18	1022	11	3
TOTALS ...	11639	11467	120	25	27*	11613	11	4

* Does not include 45 pails at the various works, etc.

TABLE IX.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1937.

WORKS, ETC., ONLY.

Class of Works	Number of fresh water closets	Number of trough water closets	Number of pails
Cotton Mills	176	33	24
Rope Works	—	—	2
Dye Works	11	—	—
Collieries	—	—	5
Railway (Goods Stations) ...	—	—	5
Brickyards and Contractors' Yards	4	—	—
Sports Grounds	—	—	8
Foundries	29	—	—
Laundries	8	—	—
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3	—	—
Chemists' Sundries	2	—	—
Pickle Works	2	—	—
Others	—	—	1
Totals	235	33	45

TABLE X
HOUSE INSPECTION

Housing Defects	Inspections		Notices		Work Completed
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Housing Act, 1936,					
Section 25 ...	258	597	143	—	—
" 9 ...	32	695	27	5	20
" 11 ...	1	2	—	—	—
Other ...	80	22	2	—	—
P.H. ACTS : INSIDE					
DEFECTS					
Ceilings ...	8	11	6	—	2
Cooking ranges ...	24	60	23	—	16
Dampness ...	55	90	51	—	11
Doors ...	21	72	13	—	20
Door frames ...	11	37	9	—	6
Floors ...	29	119	29	—	20
Flues ...	8	11	8	—	2
Grates ...	9	17	9	—	10
Plaster ...	48	130	47	—	35
Skirtings ...	1	3	2	—	3
Sinks ...	22	59	21	—	21
Sink Waste Pipes ...	9	9	6	—	5
Walls ...	16	79	13	—	11
Washboiler ...	22	36	20	—	19
Water Supply					
Fittings ...	42	39	30	—	24
Windows ...	61	169	39	—	37
W.C. Fittings ...	15	23	15	—	11
Staircases ...	2	3	2	—	—
P.H. ACTS : OUTSIDE					
DEFECTS					
Chimneys ...	21	52	21	—	30
Damp-proof courses	10	42	7	—	7
Downspouts ...	13	51	9	—	17
Eavesgutters ...	48	121	39	—	71
Roofs ...	79	185	80	—	73
Soil and Ventilating					
Shafts ...	—	4	1	—	1
Surface of Yards ...	21	126	16	—	25
Separate Yards ...	—	86	—	—	13
Walls ...	44	298	26	—	33
W.C. Fittings ...	19	43	19	—	24
Other visits ...	7	17	—	—	—
Totals ...	1036	3308	733	5	567

SANITARY INSPECTION

Nuisances	Inspections		Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Ashbins	316	477	307	—	265
Cesspools	12	1	—	—	1
CONVERSIONS					
Privies to W.C.'s	—	199	—	—	14
Dry Ashpits to Ashbins	—	—	—	—	—
Wet " " " " " "	—	14	—	—	10
Waste to Fresh W.C.'s	1	15	1	—	2
Pail Closets to W.C.'s	—	34	—	—	3
Inside W.C.'s	2	13	2	—	2
Deposit of Refuse	5	9	4	—	2
Dirty Premises	—	—	—	—	—
DRAINS :					
Blocked	85	77	60	—	44
Defective	5	9	3	—	1
Inspections	22	55	—	—	7
Relaying	4	60	—	—	20
Testing : New	15	48	—	—	1
" Old	—	5	—	—	—
Tracing	3	7	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	13	18	5	—	1
Manure Receptacles	14	19	14	—	1
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—	—
Rats Extermination	17	8	4	—	—
Verminous Houses	12	7	3	—	—
Totals	527	1076	403	—	374
OTHER VISITS					
Factories	24	23	—	—	1
Workshops	58	12	—	—	—
Workplaces	6	—	—	—	—
Out-workers	5	2	—	—	—
Shops Act, 1934	378	92	2	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	1	—	—	—	—
Caravans	1	2	1	—	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5	1	2	—	2
Infectious Diseases	137	63	—	—	—
Disinfection	20	5	—	—	—
Disinfestation	81	—	—	—	—
Smoke Observations	188	—	2	—	—
Schools	119	—	—	—	—
Petrol : Calcium Carbide	1	2	—	—	—
" Ordinary	1	4	—	—	—
Ambulance	70	1	—	—	—
Housing Act, 1936 S. 6 2	800	7	—	—	—
Complaints	72	20	5	—	—
Miscellaneous	109	62	14	—	—
Totals	2076	296	26	—	4

TABLE XII
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

1	Inspection of Premises	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
	Factories (including Factory Laundries)	60	—	—
	Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	157	—	—
	Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	6	—	—
	Totals	233	—	—
2	Defects Found	Number of Defects		
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
	Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—			
	Want of Cleanliness	8	9	—
	Want of Ventilation	—	—	—
	Overcrowding	—	—	—
	Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—
	Other Nuisances	—	—	—
	Sanitary Accommodation—			
	Insufficient	2	2	—
	Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
	Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act	—	—	—
	Other Offences	—	—	—
		10	11	—
3	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises Nil			

SECTION IV
HOUSING

HOUSING.

General Observations:

The general standard of houses in the district is good. The great majority are of the two- or three-bedroom type. More than one-third of the total in the area are of modern construction, having been built in the post-war period.

Apart from the clearance programme under the Housing Acts, defective houses come under the category of "minor" defects, the instances necessitating comprehensive action (e.g., under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936) being comparatively few.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses:

The number of new houses erected during the year 1937 reached a total of 568. Of these, 109 were built by the Local Authority and 459 by private enterprise. These numbers bring the grand total of houses built since 1st January, 1921, to 5,004. The average rate of building for the past five years has been 471 houses per annum.

As indicated in last year's Report, the number of houses built by private enterprise for renting has considerably increased. Five-sixths of the houses brought into assessment during the last financial year were let at a rental.

There is still a definite shortage of houses to let at a reasonable rent for the working classes. This need is not satisfied by the provision of houses whose all-in rents range from 14/- to 16/6 and the majority of which is let to newcomers from outside the district or newly-married people within the district. However, the occupation of these houses does to some extent create a supply of low-rent houses in other parts of the Borough.

Overcrowding:

Eighteen cases of overcrowding, involving 137 persons, were relieved during the year as a result of slum clearance operations. Exact figures of the decrowding which took place owing to families finding other accommodation, or on account of lodgers and others leaving, are not available, but at the time of writing, a survey of all the houses registered as overcrowded is being carried out. From the information obtained it is anticipated that a large proportion of those houses which were found to be overcrowded in 1935 will be removed from the register as decrowded.

Fitness of Houses:

No difficulties were experienced by the inspectors of the department in taking action for the repair of houses found to have some defect. The great majority of defective houses are repaired without recourse to legal notices.

During the year 1937, repairs were effected in 401 houses prior to action under the Public Health Acts, and 20 prior to action under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Particulars relating to defects found and remedied may be obtained by reference to Table X on page 36. The number of houses inspected with a view to inclusion in Clearance Areas was 258, all of which were made the subject of Official Representations by the Medical Officer of Health to the Borough Council. One house was inspected with a view to demolition as an individual unfit house (Section 11) and 32 inspected with a view to repair under Section 9.

Again it was impossible to carry out any systematic house-to-house inspection of the district. However, the activities of the inspectorial staff in connection with housing and sanitary work keeps them in close touch with all houses in the district, and it may be said that a rigid system of house-to-house inspection is to some extent unnecessary.

Unhealthy Areas:

Tables XIV and XV are included for the fourth year in succession with the expressed hope that they may provide an enlightening index of the state of the Council's Clearance programme as on the 31st December, 1937, and, by a comparison with the corresponding tables in the Annual Reports of the previous three years, accurately show the progress made from year to year.

The 780 houses to which Table XIV relates, represents the total of action by the Local Authority which has been "confirmed," i.e., the Clearance Areas by the Minister of Health, and the individual unfit houses by virtue of absence of opposition on the part of the owners.

In the matter of rehousing Table XIV shows that 520 houses have, up to 31st December, been vacated, and that the 2,233 persons displaced therefrom have been rehoused in 556 Municipal houses. The number of houses actually demolished now totals 460.

In comparing this Table with that for 1936 (please refer to page 47, Annual Report for 1936) it will be observed that the work accomplished in 1937 reads as follows: 63 houses vacated; 304 persons rehoused; 82 new houses; and 112 houses demolished. Houses in the course of demolition at the end of the year are not recorded in the table.

Plans are included in this part of the Report in respect of 8 Clearance Areas confirmed by the Minister of Health during the year.

Thirty-seven clearance areas comprising 286 houses have already been represented by the Medical Officer of Health during the present year. The majority of these houses were inspected during 1937.

By a comparison of the statistics in Table XV with the corresponding figure in the 1936 Report, it will be seen that the Council's original Five-Year Programme has been considerably expanded and therefore its completion during 1937 was not found possible.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Progress under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, can be ascertained by reference to the foot of Table XIV, where it will be seen that a total of 107 houses have been inspected, 87 vacated, 285 people displaced and rehoused in 75 Municipal houses, and 80 dwellings demolished. Thirty-five of the latter were van-dwellings. Fifteen individual unfit houses remain to be dealt with under the "Five-Year" programme.

TABLE XIII
NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND WARDS

Ward				No. of Houses 1st Jan. 1937	Erected during the year	Demolished during the year	Totals 31st Dec., 1937
Victoria Park	...	...	...	1435	—	—	1435
Old Park	...	...	...	2143	425	4	2564
Moorside	...	...	...	2276	20	—	2296
Newtown	...	...	...	1579	16	14	1581
Market	...	...	...	1198	—	85	1113
East	...	...	...	1572	31	—	1603
Clifton	...	...	...	986	76	15	1047
TOTALS				11189	568	118	11639

TABLE XIV
CLEARANCE UNDER HOUSING ACTS, 1930 to 1936.
Progress up to 31st December, 1937

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing		No. of New houses	No. of houses demolished
		No. of houses	No. of Persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re-housed		
1931		Pre-Five-Year Programme					
1 Newtown ...	7 Feb.	76	340	76	288	68	76
2 Swinton Hall Road ...	15 Mar.	8	59	8	62	11	8
3. Knowles Square and Croft ...	19 Oct.	95	501	95	494	113	95
1933		Five-Year Programme					
4 Market Ward : No. 1 ...	1 Mar.	8	38	8	37	9	8
5 No. 2 ...	1 Mar.	14	76	14	74	17	14
6 No. 3a ...	1 Mar.	2	8	2	8	2	2
7 No. 3b ...	1 Mar.	2	9	2	8	2	2
8 No. 4 ...	1 Mar.	9	46	9	38	10	9
9 No. 5 ...	1 Mar.	3	14	3	13	3	3
10 No. 6 ...	1 Mar.	4	13	4	13	4	3
11 Station Road ...	8 Aug.	9	22	9	23	8	9
12 Woodgate Row ...	8 Aug.	17	72	17	63	17	17
13 Manchester Road, Clifton No. 1 ...	8 Aug.	2	6	2	6	2	2
14 Valley No. 1 ...	13 Mar.	9	36	7	34	8	5
15 " " 2 ...	13 Mar.	28	129	22	105	26	—
16 " " 3 ...	13 Mar.	10	52	9	50	10	—
1934							
17 Oak Street and Union Street ...	28 Nov.	106	430	106	441	121	106
18 Clifton Junction : No. 1 ...	30 Nov.	2	7	2	8	2	2
19 No. 2 ...	30 Nov.	3	9	3	10	3	3
20 Rams Fold ...	30 Nov.	2	5	2	5	2	2
1935							
21 Bold Row ...	25 Nov.	5	20	2	5	1	1
22 Chorley Rd. No. 2 ...	25 Nov.	5	16	—	—	—	—
23 Deans Road ...	25 Nov.	3	7	—	—	—	—
24 Gate Street ...	25 Nov.	34	160	12	60	13	—
25 Grosvenor Street ...	25 Nov.	13	48	13	47	14	13
26 Moorside Rd. No. 1 ...	25 Nov.	6	16	—	—	—	—
27 " " No. 3 ...	25 Nov.	2	11	—	—	—	—
28 Ogden's Fold ...	25 Nov.	3	12	1	3	1	—
29 Poplar Rd. No. 1 ...	25 Nov.	6	11	1	4	1	—
30 " " No. 2 ...	25 Nov.	2	4	—	—	—	—
31 Bilston ...	23 Dec.	97	442	—	34	9	—
32 Moorside Rd. No. 2 ...	23 Dec.	2	5	—	—	—	—
1936							
33 Bk. Carlton Place ...	13 Jan.	5	17	4	15	4	—
1937							
34 Folly Lane ...	1 Mar.	22	64	—	—	—	—
35 Manchester Rd. Swinton ...	1 Mar.	2	4	—	—	—	—
36 Moss Colliery Road, Clifton ...	1 Mar.	7	19	—	—	—	—
37 Mount Pleasant ...	1 Mar.	7	27	—	—	—	—
38 Wood Street No. 1 ...	1 Mar.	12	32	—	—	—	—
39 " " No. 2 ...	1 Mar.	3	11	—	—	—	—
40 Worsley Buildings ...	1 Mar.	24	109	—	—	—	—
41 Worsley Street ...	1 Mar.	4	22	—	—	—	—
Totals :							
(1) Clearance Areas ...		673	2929	433	1948	481	380
(2) Individual Unfits ...		107	366	87	285	75	80
GRAND TOTALS ...		780	3295	520	2233	556	460

TABLE XV
HOUSES REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH UNDER THE COUNCIL'S PROGRAMME
As on 31st December, 1937.

Clearance Areas						No. of houses	
Long Fold and Whites Croft	No. 1	8	These areas were Officially " represented " by the Medical Officer of Health on 11-4-38
"	"	"	No. 2	...	...	2
"	"	"	No. 3	...	...	10
"	"	"	No. 4	...	...	3
Slack Lane	No. 1	...	...	...	...	8
"	No. 2	...	...	...	...	6
"	No. 3	...	...	...	...	22
City Walk	...	...	...	...	...	28
Hilton Square	...	...	...	...	...	25
Holt St., Clifton	No. 1	...	...	...	...	3
"	"	No. 2	...	...	...	2
Manchester Road, Clifton	No. 2	...	...	...	...	7
George Street and Thomas St.	...	...	...	...	...	26
Henry Street	...	...	...	...	...	2
Worsley Road	No. 1	...	...	...	...	5
"	"	No. 2	...	...	...	7
"	"	No. 3	...	...	...	8
"	"	No. 4	...	...	...	5
"	"	No. 5	...	...	...	5
Rake Lane, Clifton	...	...	...	...	...	5
Worsley Fold	No. 1	3	Total ... 286
"	"	No. 2	...	...	...	6
Hopwood Street	...	...	...	...	...	6
Spring Place	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bowling Green View	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chorley Road	No. 1	...	...	...	...	3
St. John Street, Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	...	3
Moor Street	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Street and Bolton Road	...	...	...	...	...	11
Moorside Road	No. 4	...	...	...	...	3
Worsley Street	No. 2	...	...	...	...	9
Union Street, Swinton	No. 1	...	...	...	...	16
"	"	No. 2	...	...	...	14
"	"	No. 3	...	...	...	2
"	"	No. 4	...	...	...	7
"	"	No. 5	...	...	...	4
Little Moss Lane	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bilston (4 to 28 Albion Street)	13	
Ogdens Fold	...	...	...	...	...	3
Individual Unfit Houses	15	
Grand Total	317	

TABLE XVI.
HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	705
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4259
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	263
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	441

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	421
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15
D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:	
A. (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	205
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	288
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	1543
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	18
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	137

TABLE XVI (A)
POSITION IN REGARD TO OVERCROWDING AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1937

	Victoria Park Ward	Old Park Ward	Moorside Ward	Newtown Ward	Market Ward	East Ward	Clifton Ward	TOTALS
1	32	24	19	40	61	16	13	205
	51	32	21	55	88	25	16	288
	259	192	157	286	431	123	95	1543
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	8	—	5	5	—	—	18
	—	57	—	33	47	—	—	137

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

HOUSING ACT 1936.

FOLLY LANE CLEARANCE AREA.



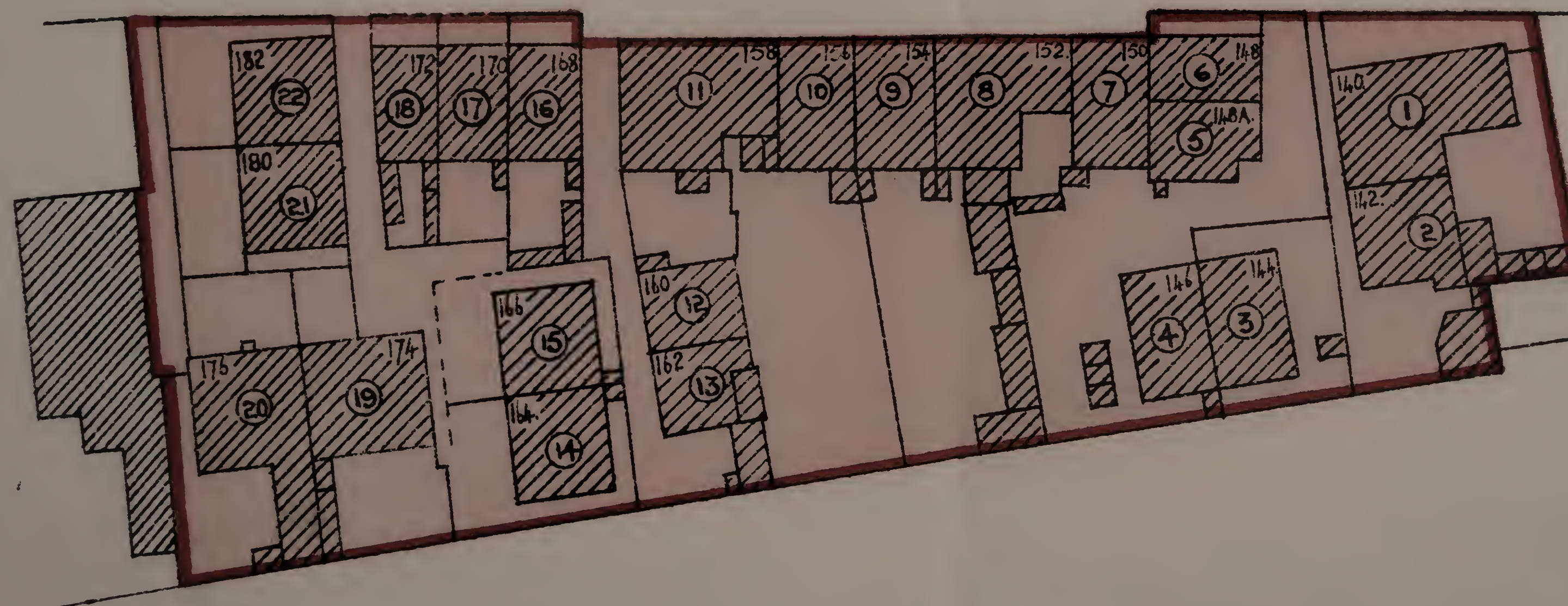
ASH
GROVE.

FROM MONTON

FOLLY

LANE.

TO SWINTON



SCALE. 1/500.

Henry Burwell
BOROUGH SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
MARCH 24TH 1937.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PEN
HOUSING ACT 1936
FOLLY LANE CLEARANCE A



SCALE 1/500

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.
HOUSING ACT 1936.
MANCHESTER ROAD CLEARANCE AREA.



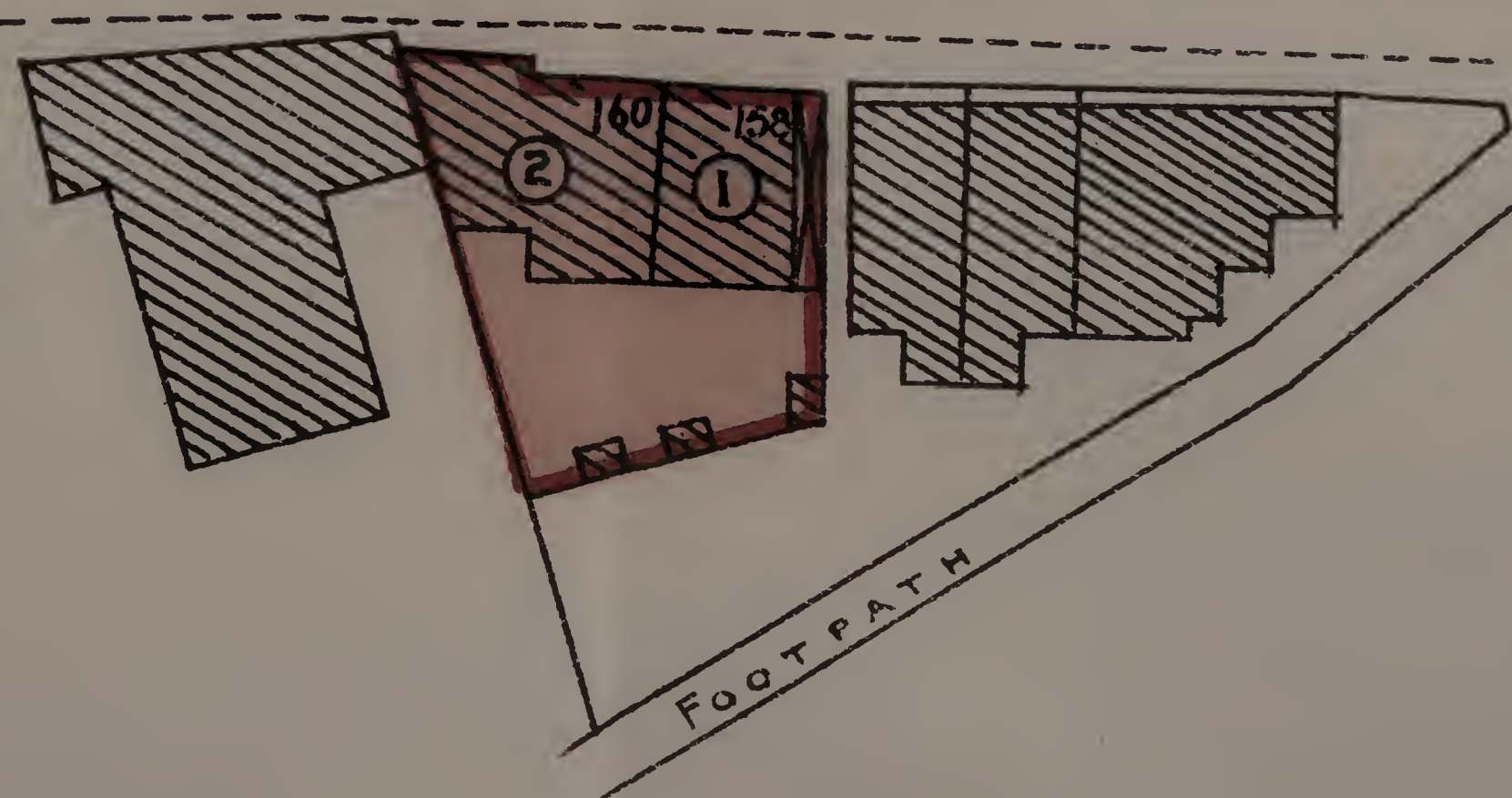
VICTORIA PARK.

FROM SWINTON.

MANCHESTER ROAD.

TO MANCHESTER.

FARMERS ARMS
PUBLIC HOUSE



SCALE. 1/500.

Henry J. ...
BOROUGH SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
MARCH. 24TH. 1937.

MANCHESTER ROAD CLEARANCE HOUSING ACT 1936 BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLE

MANCHESTER



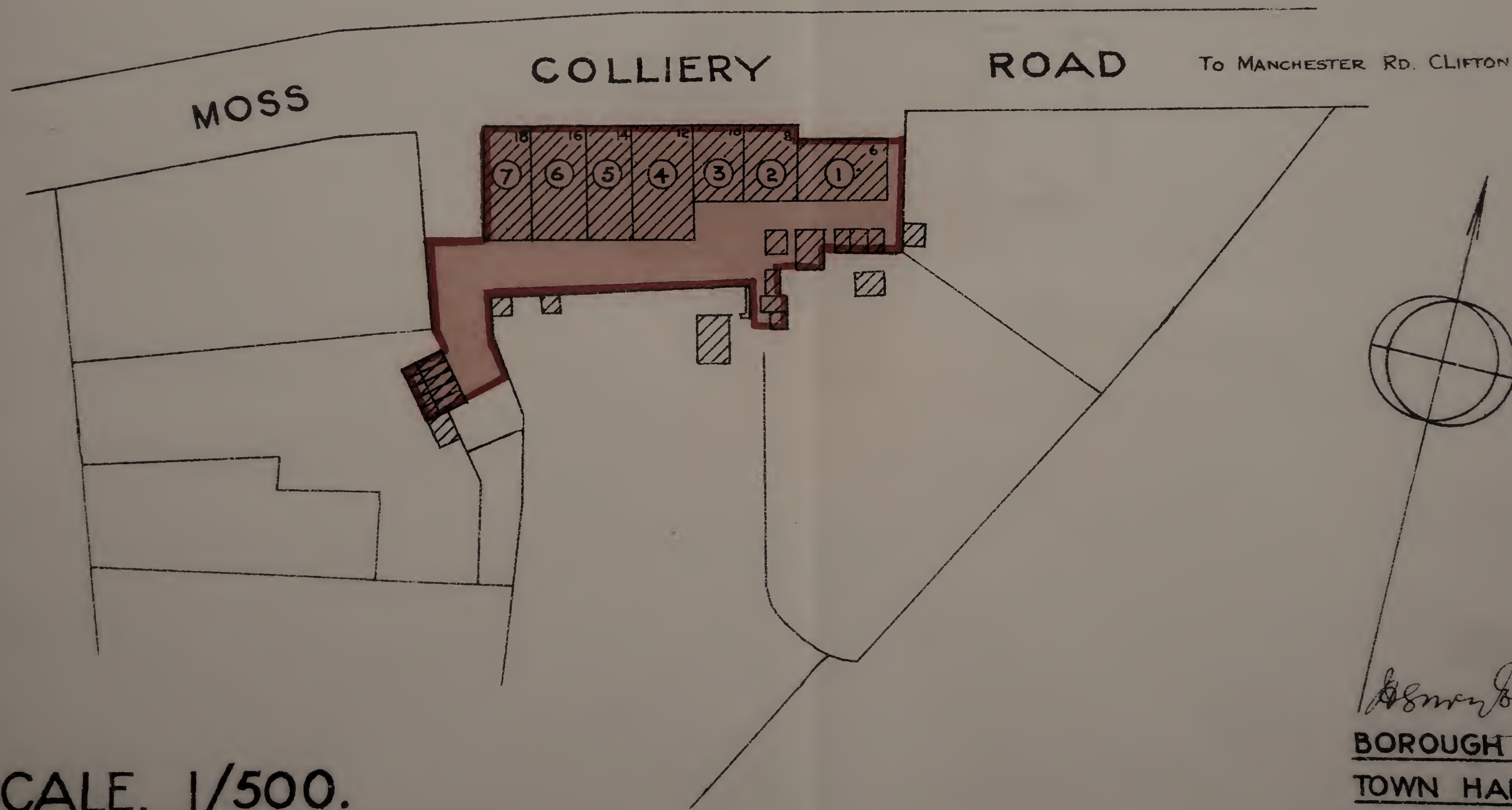
1. Proposed new road
 2. Existing road

SCALE 1/500

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

HOUSING ACT 1936.

MOSS COLLIERY ROAD CLEARANCE AREA



SCALE. 1/500.

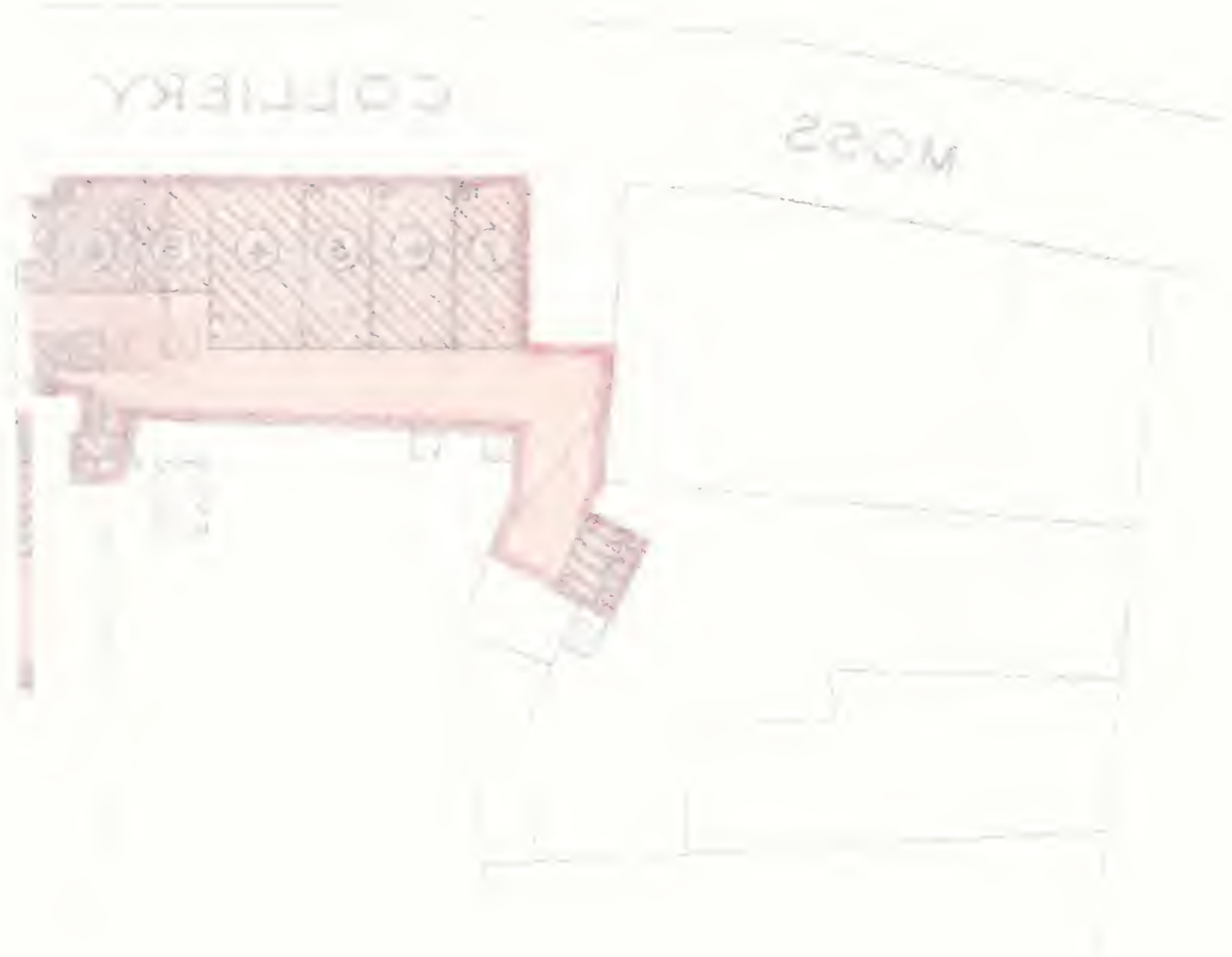
Henry J. Entwistle

BOROUGH SURVEYOR.

TOWN HALL, SWINTON,

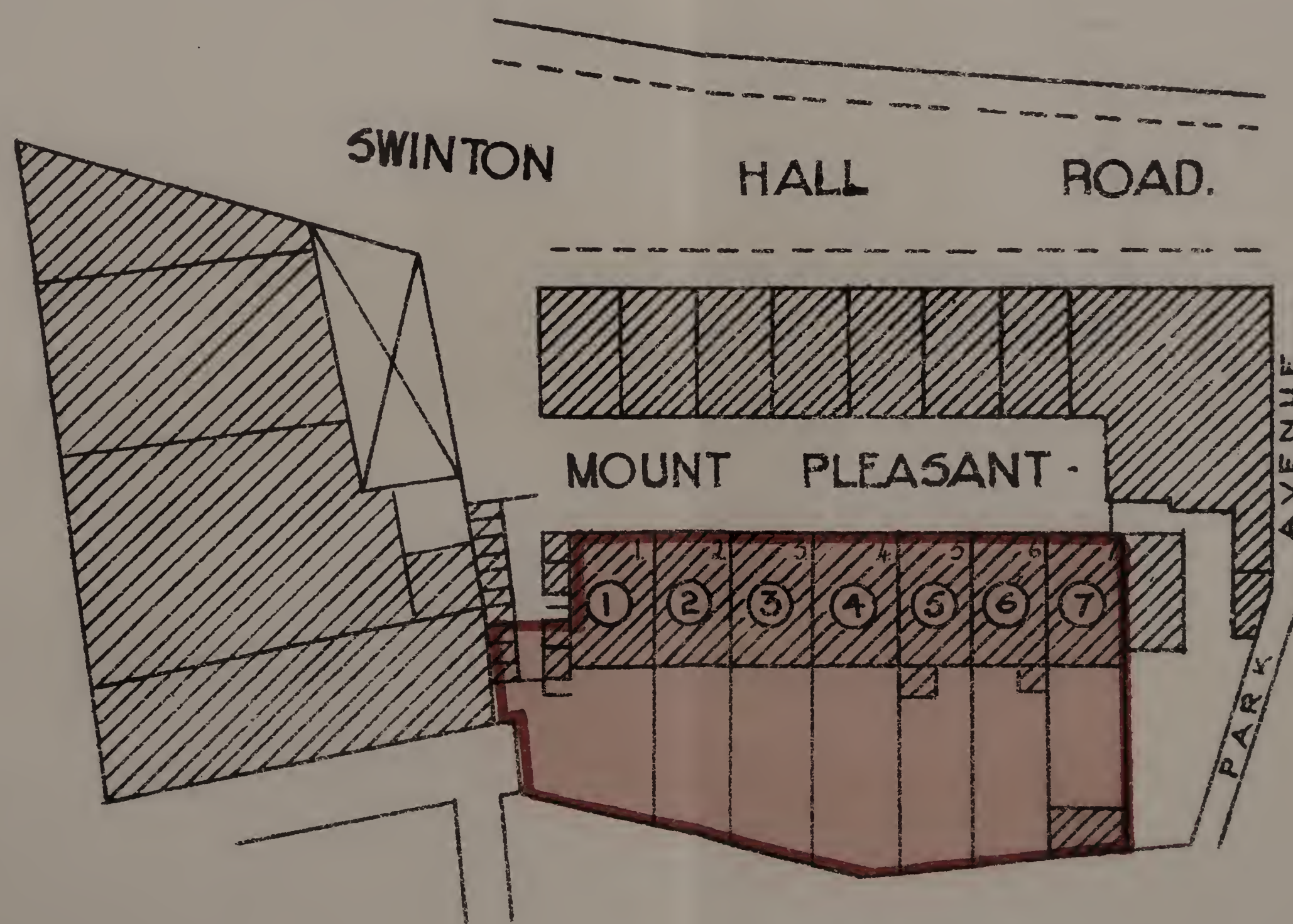
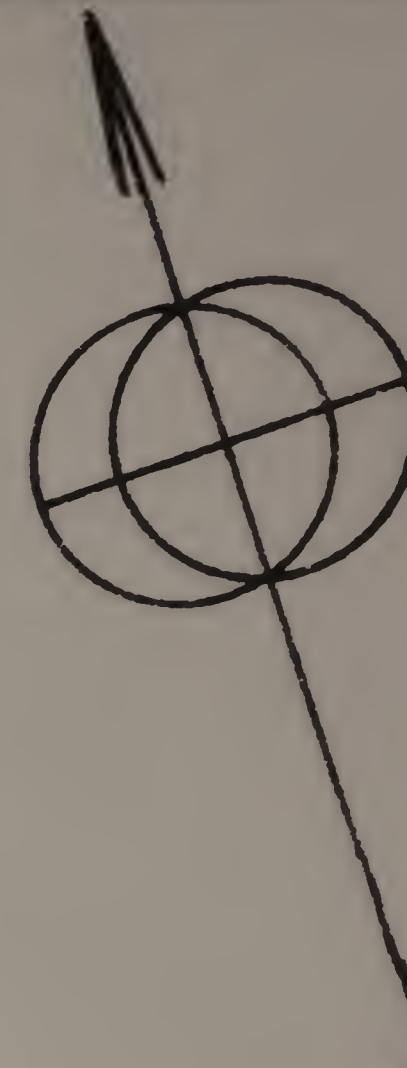
MARCH. 24TH. 1937.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLE
HOUSING ACT 1936
MOSS COLLIERY ROAD CLEARANCE



SCALE 1/200

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.
HOUSING ACT 1936.
MOUNT PLEASANT CLEARANCE AREA.



SCALE. 1/500.

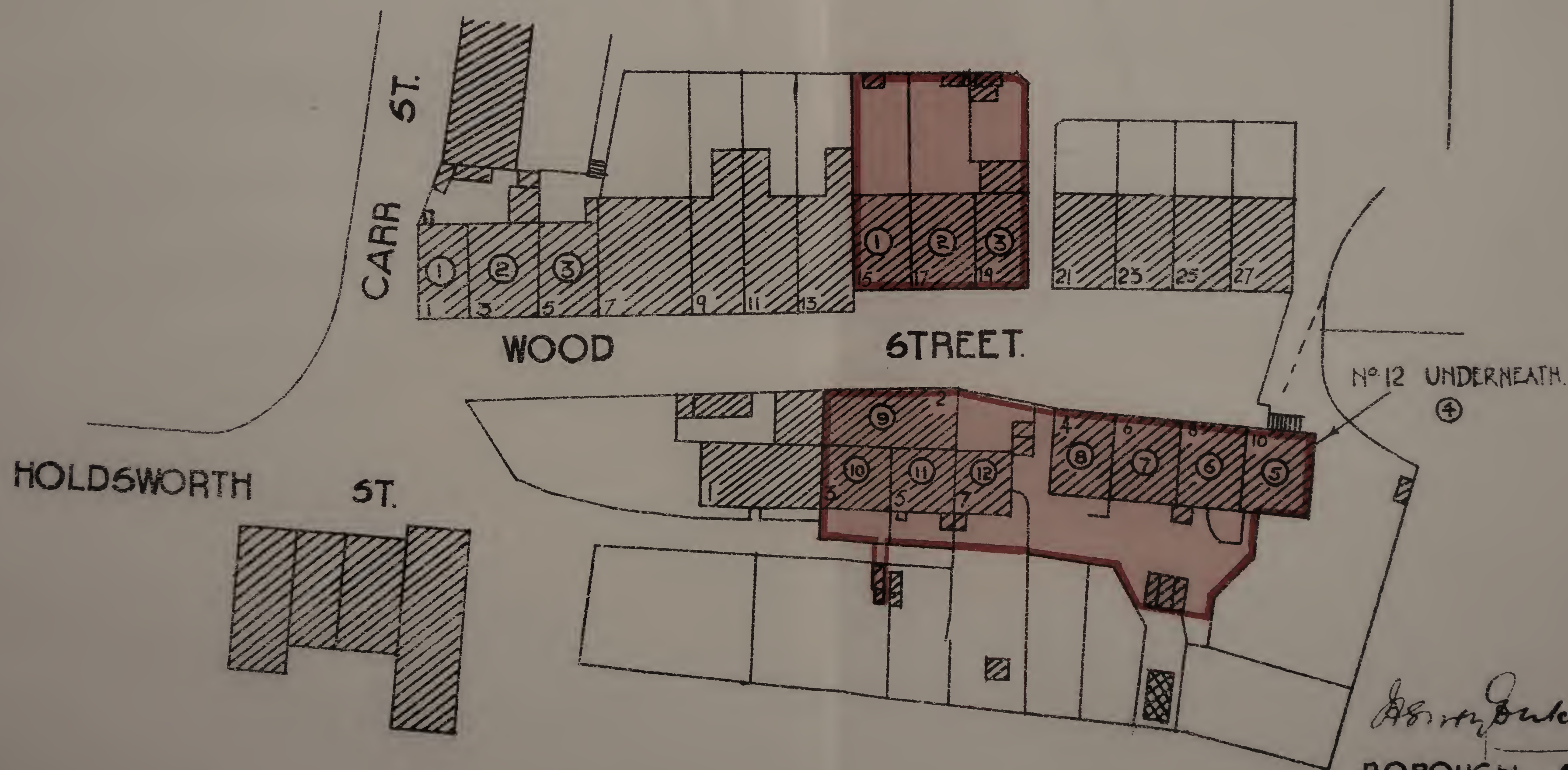
Arthur Ingham
BOROUGH SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
MARCH. 24TH. 1937.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLE HOUSING ACT 1958 MOUNT PLEASANT CLEARANCE



SCALE 1/2500

WOOD ST. NO. 1. CLEARANCE AREA.



SCALE. 1/500.

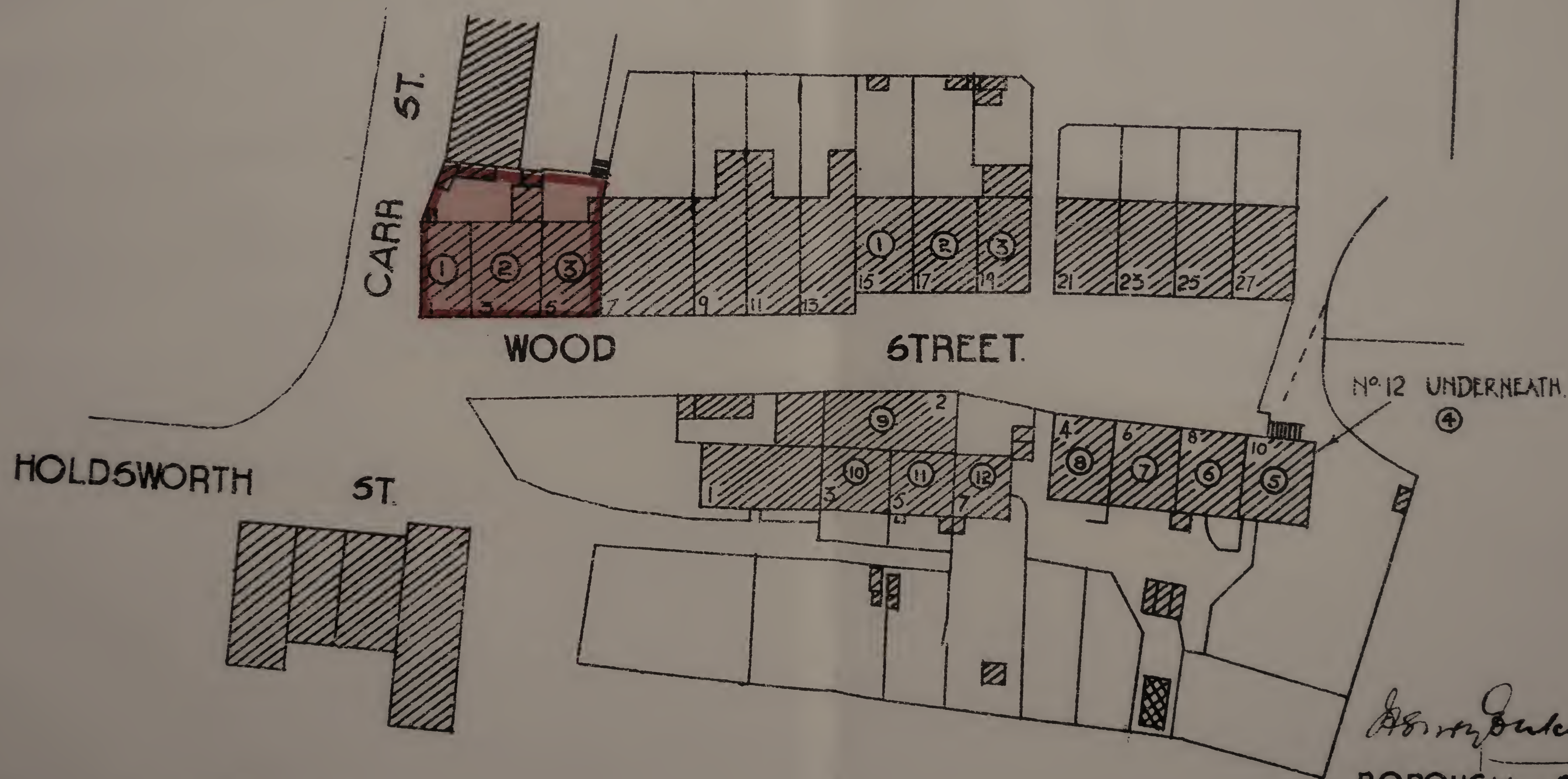
Asst. Surveyor
BOROUGH SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
MARCH 24TH 1937.

WOOD ST NOT CLEARANCE
HOUSING ACT 1936
BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLE



SCALE 1/800

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.
HOUSING ACT 1936.
WOOD ST. NO.2. CLEARANCE AREA.



SCALE. 1/500.

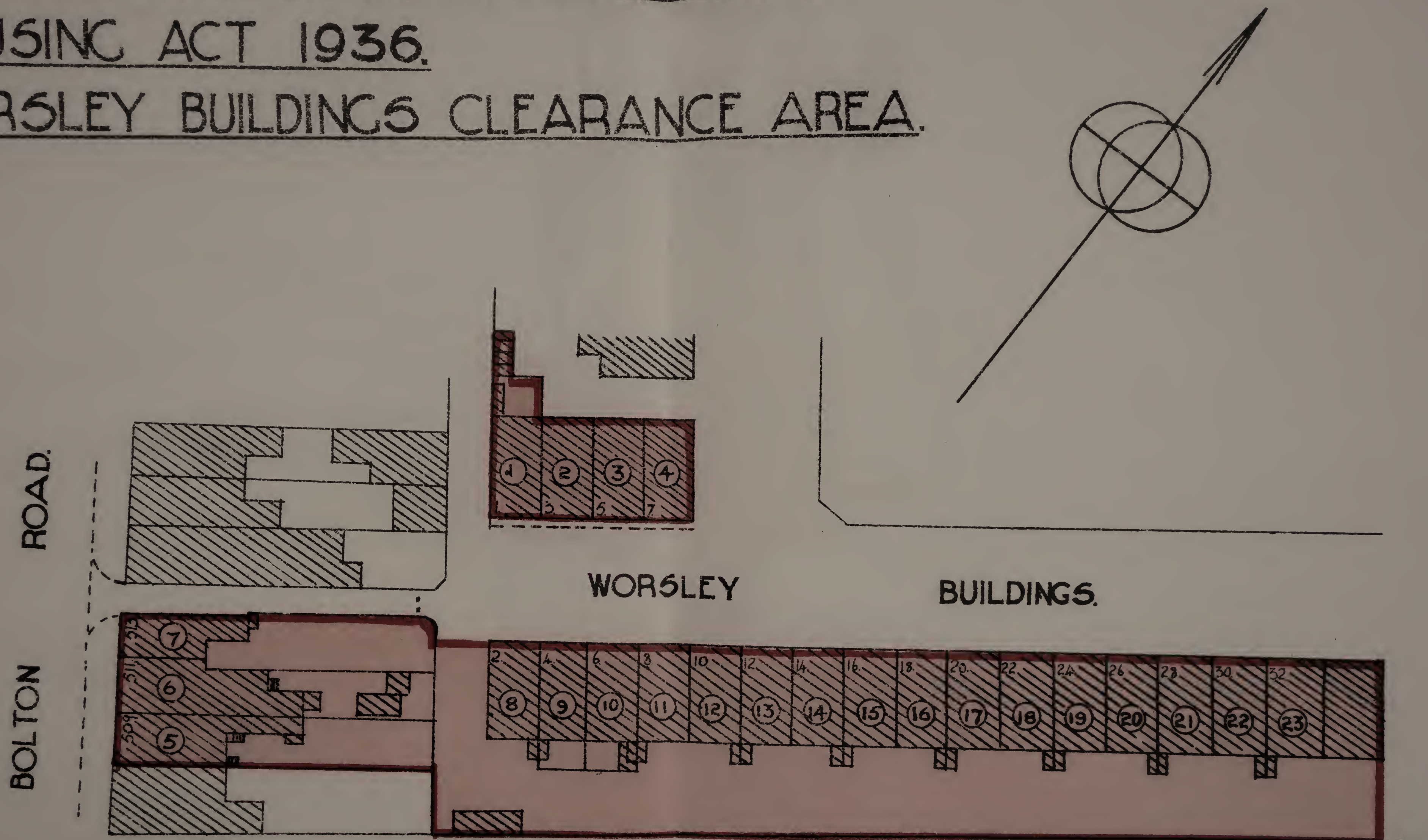
Henry Entwistle
BOROUGH SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
MARCH. 24TH 1937.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLE
HOUSING ACT 1936
WOOD ST NOS CLEARANCE



SCALE 1/500.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.
HOUSING ACT 1936.
WORSLEY BUILDINGS CLEARANCE AREA.



SCALE. 1/500.

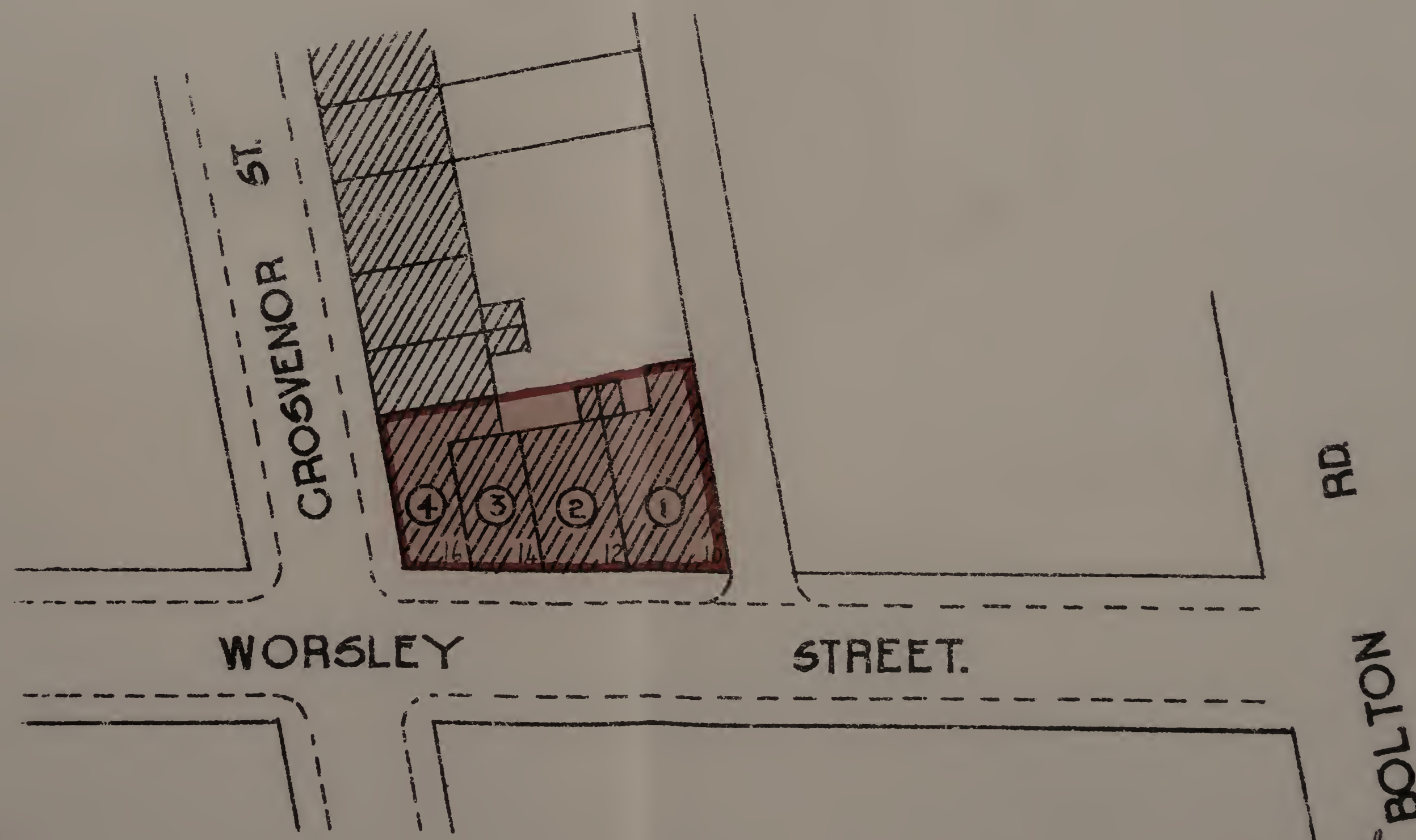
Henry J. Russell
BOROUGH SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
MARCH. 24TH. 1937.

WORSLEY BUILDINGS CLEARANCE HOUSING ACT 1936 BOROUGH OF SWINTON NO. 15



SCALE 1/200

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.
HOUSING ACT 1936.
WORSLEY STREET CLEARANCE AREA.



SCALE. 1/500

Henry J. Worsley
BOROUGH SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
MARCH. 24TH. 1937

WORSLEY STREET CLEARANCE
HOUSING ACT 1936
BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLE



SCALE 1/500

SECTION V

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply:

Effective control of the milk supply in the district is maintained by systematic visits to dairies and cowsheds, and particulars of milk tests taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological analysis are set out in Table XIX.

Supplementary licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were granted to dealers in the district for : "Tuberculin Tested" milk, 2; "Accredited," 1; and "Pasteurised," 4.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops:

Throughout the year these have been regularly inspected. In no case was it found necessary to take action against any dairyman, farmer or milk retailer for the condition of their premises.

The following figures give the numbers on the register at the end of the year 1937 :

Number of Cowkeepers (also Dairymen)	14
Number of Dairymen (not Cowkeepers)	17
Number of Retailers (other than Cowkeepers)	40
Number of Outside Dairymen supplying district	15

The dairy farmers within the district, without exception, still conform to the methods of clean milk supply as advocated by this department for several years past.

Milk Testing:

The number of samples submitted for testing for presence of tubercle bacilli was 49, of which 47 were found to be negative.

The particulars relating to the 2 samples found to contain tubercle bacilli were submitted to the County Public Health Department. This Council's inspectors co-operate in the subsequent investigations made by the County Council where the source of supply is within the Borough.

There were 49 samples submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 28 were found to be below the standard required. In each case the vendor was communicated with and an effort made to remedy the cause of complaint.

The results of all samples taken are reported to the Health Committee and in the case of unsatisfactory samples a detailed report of each case together with the vendor's explanation is laid before the Committee.

Several samples are taken monthly throughout the year for *fat content* and presence of suspended impurities. These samples are tested in the department's laboratory by the inspectors and the results are sent to the vendors concerned immediately the tests have been made.

The fat content is determined by the Gerber method and the "Minit" test is applied for presence of hairs, dust particles, etc., the resultant filter pad being sent along with report of fat content. Forty-five samples were taken in 1937 and subjected to this method of testing. Of these 33 were satisfactory.

There is no doubt that this service (for it is a service of value to the dairymen in the district) has helped the dealers to maintain a supply of clean milk of good quality and standard. Most of the samples taken in this category are "milks" from outside farms.

The use of the Gerber test has been of considerable assistance to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. It is found necessary on many occasions to have human milk tested for amount of milk fat. Through the co-operation of the Inspectors' Department and the Clinic the result is available in a matter of a few minutes and the Health Visitors gain much help thereby.

Meat Regulations:

There is no public slaughter-house in the district. Thirteen licensed private slaughter-houses are visited regularly during the time of, or immediately after, the slaughter of animals.

Meat shops are systematically inspected and market meat stalls are visited when open on the two markets in the Borough.

Table XVIII gives details of these inspections. The amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1937 as unfit for human consumption is to be found in Table XXI on page 58.

The total quantity of 3,386 lbs. compares with 2,180 for 1936 and 2,670 for 1935.

Food and Drugs:

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and other Acts relating to the adulteration of food is undertaken by the County Police Authorities. A summary of the samples taken in connection with these Acts for the year 1937 is to be found on page 55.

Bakehouses:

There are 65 bakehouses in the district. They are visited periodically and such nuisances as may be found are dealt with immediately. The condition of all, however, is satisfactory. The number of visits to bakehouses for 1937 totalled 103. Two irregularities were noted and the necessary steps for correction thereof taken.

Fish and Chip Shops:

There are 42 of these in the area. They are kept under observation for the detection of any nuisance by reason of storage of fish and oil. Wherever possible, improvements in interior construction and cooking arrangements are advocated and in all new premises tiled walls and impervious floors are insisted upon.

Grocers' Shops, Cooked Meat, etc.:

There are upwards of 119 grocers' and provision shops in the district and 8 cooked meat shops. These are regularly visited and controlled as are the greengrocers and fishmongers, of which there are 41.

Ice-Cream:

There are 29 vendors of ice cream in the district. These have been frequently supervised and advice given in the methods of manufacture and distribution.

TABLE XVII
FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

(From information submitted by Superintendent Kenyon)

Nature of Samples	No. Taken	Result of Analysis		No. of Prosecutions
		Genuine	Adul-terated	
Milk	44	44	—	—
Tapioca	1	1	—	—
Mixed Spice	2	2	—	—
Epsom Salts	1	1	—	—
Chocolate	1	1	—	—
Castor Oil	1	1	—	—
Coffee	3	3	—	—
Pepper	4	4	—	—
Amm. Tinc. of Quin. ...	1	1	—	—
Almond Oil	1	1	—	—
Barley	2	2	—	—
Cinnamon	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	2	2	—	—
Dried Fruit	1	1	—	—
Marmalade	1	1	—	—
Ground Rice	1	1	—	—
Canned Peas	1	1	—	—
Zinc Ointment	1	1	—	—
Mustard	1	1	—	—
Glauber Salts	2	2	—	—
Tea	1	1	—	—
Butter	4	4	—	—
Table Jelly	2	2	—	—
Lard	2	1	1	—
Raisins	1	1	—	—
Fruit Salad	2	2	—	—
Sardines	1	1	—	—
Chicken Paste	1	1	—	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—	—
Vinegar	2	2	—	—
Jam	2	2	—	—
Ground Almonds	2	2	—	—
Sausages	1	1	—	—
Canned Pears	1	1	—	—
Mixed Pickles	1	1	—	—
Veal, Ham and Tongue Roll	1	1	—	—
Margarine	1	1	—	—
Cheese	1	1	—	—
Health Salts	1	1	—	—
Salmon	1	1	—	—
Glycerine	1	1	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	1	1	—	—
Amm. Quinine Tablets	1	1	—	—
Boiled Sweets	1	1	—	—
Totals	105	104	1	—

TABLE XVIII
FOOD INSPECTION

Shops, Etc.	Inspections		Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Bakehouses	103	1	2	—	1
Confectioners' Shops	11	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	53	4	—	—	—
Fish and Chip Shops	88	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers' Shops	141	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Makers ...	10	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Shops ...	37	—	—	—	—
Market Stalls (not Meat)	2227	1163	12	—	—
Provision Shops ...	82	—	—	—	—
Tripe Shops	2	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ...	44	—	—	—	—
MILK :					
Cowsheds	22	2	—	—	—
Dairies	45	3	2	—	—
Milkshops	68	9	2	—	—
Vet Inspections ...	1	—	—	—	—
Samples : Gerber	45	—	—	—	—
Bacteria	38	—	—	—	—
Tubercle	37	—	—	—	—
C.C. SAMPLES:					
Bacteria	11	—	—	—	—
Tubercle	12	—	—	—	—
MEAT :					
Slaughterhouses ...	1113	330	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1112	57	—	—	—
Market Meat Stalls	194	38	—	—	—
Offensive Trades :					
Gut Scraper	—	—	—	—	—
Knacker Yard	—	—	—	—	—
Tripe Dresser	—	—	—	—	—
Other... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5496	1607	18	—	1

TABLE XIX
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK

				Bacteria present per 1 c.c.			For County Authority
				Produced in this District	Produced outside this District	Total	Produced in this District
Less than 1,000 bacteria	...	—	2	2	—	2	—
1,000 to 5,000	„	2	—	2	—	2	2
5,000 to 10,000	„	2	1	3	—	3	1
10,000 to 20,000	„	2	6	8	—	8	1
20,000 to 50,000	„	—	3	3	—	3	—
50,000 to 100,000	„	3	5	8	—	8	—
100,000 to 200,000	„	3	1	4	—	4	—
*200,000 to 500,000	„	—	4	4	—	4	—
*500,000 or over	„	—	3	3	—	3	—
*Gross contamination							
TOTALS	...	...	...	12	25	37	4

Presence or otherwise of bacillus coli in the above samples:—

BACILLUS COLI PRESENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01c.c.	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area	10	8	6	2	1	—
Milk produced outside this area	23	22	14	—	—	—
BACILLUS COLI ABSENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area	2	4	6	2	3	4
Milk produced outside this area	2	3	11	—	—	—
TOTALS	37	37	37	4	4	4

Other Samples.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total Samples
Methylene Blue Test	4	4	} 8
Coliform Test	3	4	

TABLE XX
INSPECTION OF MEAT—1937

Animal	Total No. of killings	No. of carcases inspected	NUMBER OF CONDEMNATIONS							
			Entire carcasses				Parts of carcasses or organs			
			For tuberculosis		For diseases other than tuberculosis		For tuberculosis		For diseases other than tuberculosis	
			No.	Weight	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Cattle (other than cows) } Cows ... } Calves ... } Sheep ... } Lambs ... } Pigs ... }	—	746	2	1030	—	—	25	646	86	1381
	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20
	—	1783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	440	1	150	—	—	10	99	9	60
TOTAL	—	2981	3	1180	—	—	35	745	96	1461

Total weight of meat surrendered—3386 lbs.

SECTION VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Other than Tuberculosis.

Notifiable Diseases:

The number of notifications during the year 1937 was 292 as compared with 292 in 1936. The rates per 1,000 of the population which these numbers represent were 7.36 for 1937 and 7.48 for 1936. A statistical summary of cases notified is set out in Table XXI, page 65.

Diphtheria:

The number of cases notified during the year was 68, of which 47 were treated in hospital and the remainder satisfactorily isolated in their own homes. There were 3 deaths recorded from this disease, which was generally of a mild type and was followed in very few instances by complications of any kind.

A comparison of the statistical information affecting this disease during the past five years is as follows :

For the year	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of notifications ...	68	82	63	136	156
Number of deaths	3	3	2	11	4
Case incidence per 1,000 population	1.71	2.1	1.63	3.54	4.07
Mortality per 1000 population	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.29	0.10
Mortality per cent. of cases	4.41	3.65	3.17	8.09	2.56

Investigation of the sources of infection and character of home conditions was carried out in each case by a sanitary inspector, and examination of "contacts" at home and in school was made by the staff of the School Medical Service. The school nurses examined 1,274 children and as the result of "swabs" taken of suspected cases in the schools and clinics three instances of the disease were discovered and appropriately treated.

Immunisation:

Imunisation against diphtheria was commenced some years ago but is not yet sufficiently popularised and far too few parents have taken advantage of the facilities offered. Only 30 children were immunised at the School Clinic during the year. In view of the fact that almost complete protection is secured against diphtheria with the

minimum of discomfort it is surprising that more parents do not avail themselves of this service. During the present year, however, there has been a considerable increase in the number of children immunised at the School Clinic and the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Medical practitioners who receive requests from their patients for immunisation can receive supplies of prophylactic material on application to the Health Department.

Scarlet Fever:

The number of cases notified during the year was 118, of which 62 were treated in hospital and the remainder satisfactorily isolated in their own homes. Two deaths were recorded from this disease which was generally of a mild type. The need for hospitalisation of 50 per cent. of the notified cases was due generally to inadequate provision for the satisfactory isolation of such cases in the home.

Enteric Fever:

During February 1937, six cases of enteric fever occurred at the Pendlebury Children's Hospital. The outbreak was confined to one ward. Co-operation between the medical staff of the Hospital and the Public Health Staff resulted in immediate control of the outbreak.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever:

Ten cases were notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis:

Two cases were notified during the year.

Smallpox

No case occurred.

Erysipelas:

Nineteen cases were notified of which 6 were treated in hospital. Two death were recorded from this disease.

Pneumonia:

There were 52 cases notified in comparison with 34 in 1936. The number of deaths from *all forms* of the disease was 31.

As reported in previous Annual Reports the notification of pneumonia is generally unsatisfactory.

Dysentery:

Nine cases occurred in the Children's Hospital during the last quarter of the year. The disease was of a very mild type.

Infectious Disease notified from Institutions:

Notifications received from the Pendlebury Children's Hospital were as follows:

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ac. Ant. Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

(b) Tuberculosis.

Seventy new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, of which 44 were pulmonary and 26 non-pulmonary. Early in the present year the Department's tuberculosis register was revised with the help of the County Tuberculosis Department, and at 31st March, 1938, there were 205 known cases of tuberculosis in the Borough, 132 being pulmonary and 73 non-pulmonary.

A comparison of the primary notifications of all forms of the disease during the past five years is as follows:

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of cases notified	70	39	45	51	50
Number of deaths	20	20	20	33	18
Case incidence per 1,000 population	1.76	1.00	1.16	1.33	1.31
Mortality per 1,000 population	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.86	0.47

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The number of new cases of this form of the disease entered on the register during the year 1937 was 44, twenty-three being in respect of males and 21 in respect of females. All were "primary" notifications and represent an incidence-rate of 1.11 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.71 in the previous year when the primary notifications totalled 28.

There were 14 deaths, 8 males and 6 females, registered as being due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate which this number represents is 0.35 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.43 for the year 1936.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The new entries in the register totalled 26. All were primary notifications, 15 being in respect of males and 11 females. The incidence-rate for the year is 0.66 per 1,000 of the population, in comparison with 0.28 in 1936. Six deaths were recorded as being due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 3 in 1936.

Non-notified Deaths:

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths works out at 10 per cent., the number being 2. These 2 deaths were known to the Department to be tubercular cases only after death had occurred. Generally speaking, the notification of tuberculosis in the district is efficient.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations relating to tubercular employees in the milk trade.

Public Health, 1925:

It was not necessary to take action under Section 62 of the above Act relating to applications for Orders for compulsory removal to hospital.

Statistical Tables:

Tabulations relating to tuberculosis are set out in Tables appended to this Section of the Report.

TABLE XXI

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ; NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THESE DISEASES ; NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL ; AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1937

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of cases notified Ages in years													Total cases notified in each Ward							Total No. of cases removed to Hospital	Total No. of deaths belonging to the dist.	Total No. of deaths in Hospital
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Victoria Park	Old Park	Moorside	Newtown	Market	East	Clifton			
Scarlet Fever ...	118	1	1	4	6	22	62	14	3	4	—	1	—	20	17	17	7	11	22	24	62	2	1
Diphtheria ...	68	1	1	7	11	6	23	7	5	5	—	2	—	2	9	7	5	7	35	3	47	3	2
Pneumonia ...	52	6	5	2	2	3	7	2	2	10	2	7	4	9	11	7	4	6	12	3	—	31	18
Erysipelas ...	19	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	7	2	1	1	2	4	2	7	2	6	2	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	10	7	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	4	3	2
Acute Polio- encephalitis ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	9	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	2	2
TOTALS ...	292	20	12	17	21	31	96	25	14	29	4	17	6	33	40	33	21	29	103	33	125	43	26

TABLE XXII
ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	Sanitary Inspectors		Notices sent to :—			Disinfection	
	Primary Visits	Re-Visits	Schools	School Attendance Officer	Parents	Rooms sprayed	Articles Steam disinfected
Scarlet Fever...	101	50	104	189	104	128	—
Diphtheria ...	36	13	33	58	36	39	—
Pulmonary T.B.	8	3	—	—	—	58	170
Other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	26
TOTALS ...	145	66	137	247	140	260	196

School Rooms Sprayed 651
Number of Rooms Sprayed for Verminous Conditions ... 91

TABLE XXIII

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER

A. Special Investigations

Month	Diphtheria		Agglutination Tests, Typhoid Fever, etc.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk		Water	
									Bac-terio-logical	Chem-ical
	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	Total
January	11	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
February	22	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
March ...	14	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
April ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
May ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	22	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
July ...	15	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
August ...	13	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
September	28	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
October	33	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
November	35	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
December	18	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	242	22	1	—	—	—	49	2	—	—

B. Various Investigations

Milk bacterial count B. Coli 41 samples

Milk: Methylene Blue & Coliform Tests ... 8 „

Total No. of Specimens in List A 292

„ „ „ „ B 49

Grand total of specimens 341

TABLE XXIV
TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
5—9	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
10—14	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—19	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	1	9	2	3	1	1	—	2
25—34	4	5	—	1	2	1	1	1
35—44	3	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
45—54	5	1	3	—	2	1	—	—
55—64	6	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	23	21	15	11	8	6	2	4

TABLE XXV
TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CASES

Number of cases	Adults	Children	Total
Admitted to Sanatoria	—	—	—
Admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals ...	42	—	42
Admitted to General and Special Hospitals	8	3	11
Received “ light ” treatment	4	4	8
Received X-Ray examinations ...	119	7	126
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment with provision of special nourishment	12	3	15
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment only	184	11	195
Recovered and taken from Register ...	13	2	15
Under supervision on 31st December, 1937	175	14	189
The 189 cases under supervision at the end of the year are classified as follows :—			
Pulmonary	116	1	117
Non-Pulmonary	48	13	61
Combined	11	—	11

TABLE XXVI
NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1937
PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

NUMBER OF CASES AT VARIOUS AGES																				
	All ages		Under 1 year		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary ...	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5	14	3	2	11	3	1	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	15	11	—	—	3	—	4	3	1	1	2	—	2	4	—	2	3	1	—	—
TOTALS	38	32	—	—	3	—	4	3	2	1	4	2	7	18	3	4	14	4	1	—

SECTION VII
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Statistical Information.

Births:

The number of registered births was 555 and the birth-rate 13.9 per 1,000 population, as against 594 births and a rate of 15.2 for the year 1936. Of the 555 births, 278 were males and 277 females. The number of illegitimate births was 9.

Number of births notified in the district under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, reached a total of 583, of which 553 were live births and 30 still births. Notifications by midwives numbered 304 and by doctors and parents 279. The number of domiciliary births was 361 and those born in maternity homes or hospitals were 212.

The notified births in the respective wards of the district are set out in Table I in Section I of this Report together with the birth rates per 1,000 ward population.

Still-births:

Thirty still births were registered, 20 being males and 10 females. Of this number none were in respect of illegitimate births.

Infantile Mortality:

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 34, of which 22 were males and 12 females. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 61 as compared with 53 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality:

The number of maternal deaths was eight in comparison with three for the previous year. The maternal mortality rate was therefore 13.67 as compared with 3.11 for the country as a whole.

(b) General.

Co-ordination:

The policy of the Authority to co-ordinate as far as possible the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department with that of the Public Health and School Medical Services has been well maintained. All consultant and clinic services existing for the benefit of the school child are available for the child under school age. In the case of mothers the dental service makes provision for treatment and supply of artificial dentures, where necessary, to expectant and nursing mothers.

The records made in connection with the supervision of young children in the home by the Health Visitors and those of the Infant Welfare Centres are incorporated with those of the School Medical Service on the child attaining school age.

Children under School Age:

(a) Defects in School Entrants:

The higher percentage of children attending the Council's Welfare Centres, viz. 82 per cent., and the early detection and remedy of defects, accounts in a large measure for the low percentage of defects discovered in school entrants.

(b) Provision of Nursery Schools and Classes:

There is no Nursery School in the district, but Nursery Classes exist in all Infant Departments of the Elementary Schools. There are 482 children under the age of five years attending these classes and provision for a Nursery Class is included in the new Open Air School.

(c) "Toddler" Clinics:

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has given further consideration to Circular 1550 of the Ministry of Health and received a recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that one session per week be set aside for a toddlers' clinic when sufficient accommodation is available. At the moment it is impossible to carry this recommendation into effect owing to lack of accommodation. In the interim the toddlers are not being neglected. A large percentage attends the Welfare Clinics and from paragraph (b) it will be noted that 482 children under the age of five years attend the Nursery Classes. These children come under the direct supervision of the School Medical Officer.

(d) Minor Ailment Clinics:

These operate daily in connection with the School Medical Service.

(e) Day Nurseries:

There is no Day Nursery in this district.

(f) Provision of Milk and Free Meals:

After consideration of Circular 1519 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee it was resolved that milk will be supplied to children under five years of age, the cases in which assistance is to be granted being left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health.

The numbers of mothers and children under five years of age in receipt of free milk through the Infant Welfare Centres are given in Table XXXIV. All new cases are seen by the Medical Officer and individual instruction is given to the mothers. Fresh milk or dried milk is supplied free or at less than cost price to necessitous mothers and these mothers and their babies are seen regularly by the Medical Officer while in receipt of free milk.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

(a) Maternity Cases:

Adequate arrangements are made for the admission and conveyance of suitable cases to Park Hospital, Davyhulme. The number admitted in 1937 was 176 in comparison with 141 in the previous year. Of these numbers 130 and 99 respectively were admitted under the Authority's scheme for assisted treatment. A number of cases were admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, Hope Hospital, Salford, and Maternity Homes.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

Such cases are treated at Astley Sanatorium. Five cases were notified in 1937.

(b) Infants:

A cot is maintained by the Authority in the Duchess of York's Hospital at Levenshulme, at an annual cost of £156 per annum. The following cases were admitted during 1937.

No.	Admitted	Discharged	Diagnosis	Result
1	24.2.37	24.8.37	Stomatitis	Improved
2	25.6.37	24.8.37	Tetany Calcium Deficiency	Improved
3	3.9.37	28.9.37	Marasmus	Died
4	6.11.37	30.12.37	Malnutrition	Improved

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

Provision is made for the admission of mother and infant to hospital and the Authority's consultant service is available on request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

(c) Toddlers:

The admission to hospital of orthopædic cases and operation for removal of tonsils and adenoids is available as for the school child.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

(a) Maternal:

Difficult Labour:

Two Consultants are available for cases of obstetric difficulty occurring in the home, upon the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

Three Consultants are available for consultation required in the home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

(b) Infant:

Orthopædic:

Cases of congenital deformities and other defects are referred to the Council's Orthopædic Surgeon.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

The Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon is authorised to attend in the home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case. The Health Visitors are available for the home nursing of such cases, and act upon the advice and under the direction of the medical practitioner. Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in 1937 was 3, and in each case a complete recovery was made.

(c) Toddlers:

The Consultants and Specialist Clinics for the School Medical Service are available for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. The number of children under five years treated and the attendances made for treatment are set out in Table XXX on page 85.

Bacteriological Investigation:

Bacteriological Investigation is undertaken by the University of Manchester of any material submitted by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing Homes Registration Act:

There were no applications for registration under the above Act during the year.

Unmarried Mothers:

No institutional accommodation is available in the district for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children.

Child Life Protection:

Provision is made for the discharge of the functions by the Local Authority and the Health Visitors are appointed Child Life Protection Visitors under the Public Health Act, 1936. A register is kept of all young children who are maintained "for reward" and regular visits and necessary supervision are carried out. There were seven cases on the register at the beginning of the year, and three at the end of the year.

Prevention of Blindness:

(Sec. 176, Public Health Act, 1936). The action taken has been under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and Ophthalmia Order.

Midwives:

There are 10 registered midwives in active practice in the district. No midwife is employed by the Local Authority. The Supervising Authority is the Lancashire County Council whose scheme for a domiciliary service of salaried midwives came into operation in the latter part of the year. Four County Council Midwives are employed in the Borough.

Post-graduate Lectures:

In co-operation with the Lancashire County Council a course of lectures was again provided by this Authority in the Town Hall, Swinton, for the benefit of midwives in this and the surrounding districts. An average of 50 midwives attended the six lectures given by Dr. J. F. Ward, Hon. Physician, Manchester Children's Hospital, Dr. E. A. Gerrard, Lecturer Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Manchester University and Dr. D. Dougal, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Manchester University.

One of the Health Visitors attended the Summer School in London during July.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Circular 1622 of the Ministry of Health was the subject of detailed study by your Committee and your Medical Officer of Health. The Committee recognised the desirability of discussing this Circular with the local medical practitioners and a representative of the practitioners was invited to meet the Committee for this purpose. The following decisions were made :—

(a) **Team Work:**

The local medical practitioners be informed of matters brought before the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for consideration and if they so desire arrangements be made for consultation.

(b) **Consultant Services:**

The services of a fully qualified obstetrician be engaged to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic once a fortnight. In the opinion of the Committee the services of a consultant obstetrician would be most valuable and would encourage the general medical practitioners to co-operate more fully with the Ante-Natal Clinic.

(c) **Emergency Units:**

The establishment of emergency units in conjunction with the neighbouring hospital authorities is very desirable and steps should be taken to secure these facilities.

(d) **Maternity Accommodation:**

The present provision is ample and there is no difficulty in the treatment of maternity cases at hospitals.

(e) **Ante-Natal Services:**

This was considered in paragraph (b) above and the recommendation therein will provide the desired facilities.

(f) **Post-Natal Services:**

Arrangements be made if possible for the attendance of an obstetrician at the Post-Natal Clinics. The present congestion at the Ante-Natal Clinics makes it impossible to deal with any increase in attendances.

(g) **Ancillary Services:**

The services at present available include arrangements for an adequate supply of milk, or other suitable food for pregnant and nursing mothers, the services of home helps and the provision of dental treatment and dentures.

(h) **Records:**

The present system of records is most satisfactory.

(i) **Education:**

Everything possible is being done at the present time to provide greater enlightenment on the importance of ante- and post-natal supervision and to persuade women to take advantage of the facilities provided but any development of this branch of the service cannot take place until more accommodation is available. It is impossible to organise educational talks in the present state of congestion.

(c) **Work of Maternity and Child Welfare Department:**

Home Visiting:

The Authority employs three fully trained Health Visitors. During the year 4,300 visits were made in the home. The type of visit paid and the numbers in respect of each age group are set out in Table XXVII on page 84.

Voluntary Workers:

These ladies continue to give invaluable service to the Department by undertaking much of the routine clerical work in the Clinics and by holding themselves responsible for the serving of tea for the mothers. At the end of the year the Ladies' Committee gave once again their very popular Annual Christmas Tea and Concert at which over 300 mothers attended.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:

The figures relating to the number of attendances are given in Table XXVIII on page 84.

This Clinic is held once weekly on Monday afternoon at the Central Clinic and once a fortnight on a Tuesday morning at the Folly Lane Centre.

The Assistant Medical Officer and three Health Visitors are in attendance.

The numbers of new cases attending the clinics during the past two years are set out in the following Table :

Types of Cases.	Number of cases 1936	Number of cases 1937
Ante-natal	251	343
Post-natal	64	53
Gynæcological	12	16

There has been an average attendance of 27 cases per session at the Central Clinic and 14 cases per session at the Folly Lane Centre.

While the Folly Lane Clinic has been well attended, there is no overcrowding and adequate time is available for the examination of each patient.

The mothers appreciate the short time given to the discussion of their individual difficulties and discomforts and the Clinic is able to fulfil its primary object, i.e., advising the expectant mothers on matters

of hygiene, diet and care of the breasts. While this satisfactory state of affairs obtains at the Folly Lane Centre it is far from being the case at the Central Clinic. Here the overcrowding continues and the value of the work is seriously affected by the necessity for cutting down to a minimum the time devoted to the examination of each patient and of limiting the number of attendances of each patient to the least compatible with safety.

Each patient is examined at her first visit and thereafter at monthly intervals until the 7th month, fortnightly until the 8th month, and weekly until the end of the pregnancy.

The following is a summary of the defects found during the routine examination of patients at the Ante-natal Clinic :

- Cystocele
- Anæmia
- Subinvolution of uterus
- Cystitis
- Prolapsed uterus
- Retroverted uterus
- Anterpartum hæmorrhage
- Leucorrhœa

Patients found to be suffering from abnormal conditions are referred by note to their private doctor, to a general hospital or to the obstetric specialist according to the requirements of the case.

Forms having a detachable portion to be returned giving details of the confinement are sent to the midwife, doctor, or hospital giving details of the case. By this method continuity of ante-natal and intra-natal care is maintained.

Post-natal Clinic:

Patients are requested to attend for post-natal examination one month after confinement. By this means abnormalities resulting from pregnancy and labour are detected early, referred for treatment and much chronic invalidism and suffering avoided. Of the 53 patients who attended for post-natal examination, 11 were found to be suffering from some abnormality. The high proportion of cases requiring post-natal treatment emphasises the importance of post-natal care.

Gynæcological Cases:

Cases discovered at the above clinics are referred for treatment either to their private doctor or to the consultant gynæcologist at one of the voluntary hospitals.

The following is a summary of the conditions found requiring treatment :

Prolapsed uterus
Anterversion
Anæmia

Breast Feeding Clinic:

This Clinic is held daily at the Central Clinic. Mothers referred from the Welfare Centres are instructed and encouraged to persevere in natural feeding methods. Test feeding, weighing and estimation of fat content of breast milk are carried out as required.

Infant Welfare Centres:

There are three Centres in the district and four sessions are held each week.

As stated in previous Reports, the work of these Centres is gravely handicapped by the overcrowding which occurs. During 1937 the average attendance of mothers and children at the Central Clinic was 147, a figure far too high for the present staff and accommodation. The abatement of this congestion has received the serious attention of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the prospects of adequate accommodation, long overdue, are now taking more definite shape.

The number of infants under one year attending the Centres for the first time during the year was 458, or more than 82 per cent of the notified births. The percentage for 1936 and 1935 are 81 and 79 respectively. The total attendances of mothers and all children under five years of age was 24,738.

The main function of the Welfare Centres is to educate mothers in the management, feeding, training and clothing of their babies. The aim of the Centres is to keep the healthy child healthy. There is a real danger of Welfare Clinics degenerating into dispensaries. The Welfare Clinic is not a place for the treatment of the sick child, although there are many mothers who only come to the Clinic when their child is ill.

The Welfare Clinics are preventive Clinics where mothers can obtain advice in feeding and managing their children and so prevent them from becoming ill by watching for the first signs and symptoms of disease. Many mothers are reluctant to take their children early to their own doctor when they are ill, on account of the expense, and therefore treat their infants themselves by the giving of patent medicines or drugs.

Medicines or drugs should only be given to babies on the advice of a doctor, as a great deal of harm can be done by their indiscriminate administration.

Special Clinics:

All the Special Clinics under the School Medical Service are available for Maternity and Child Welfare. The consultations granted to and treatments of mothers and children at each of the special clinics are set out in Table XXN on page 85.

The number of artificial dentures issued under the Council's scheme during the year was 6, i.e., upper and lower dentures, 2; and partial dentures, 4.

(a) Dental:

The Dental Surgeon and Dental Nurse are in attendance daily from 9-30—12 noon at the Central Clinic, and 2—4-30 p.m. at the Folly Lane Clinic. One dental anæsthetic session is held each Thursday morning, when the visiting anæsthetist, Dr. J. O'Grady, is also in attendance.

Number of consultations—Under five years of age ...	62
Number of consultations—Mothers	51
Number of Treatments—Under five years of age ...	79
Number of Treatments—Mothers	87

(b) Ophthalmic:

The number of children under the age of five referred to the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon was 51.

(c) Ear, Nose and Throat:

Eighty children under five years of age were referred to the Visiting Aural Surgeon. The number in the same category operated upon for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was 17.

(d) Orthopædic:

The Visiting Orthopædic Surgeon has attended once a month, and the Masseuse daily from 1-30—4-30 p.m. The number of children under five years of age seen by the Surgeon was 140, and the number of treatments given by the Masseuse, 838.

The conditions under which these children were treated are summarised in Table XXXI on page 85.

Artificial Sunlight:

The Clinic is under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, the treatment being undertaken by the Masseuse. The number of treatments given to children under five years of age was 620. Among the conditions for which artificial sunlight has proved an effective method of treatment are rickets, enlarged cervical glands, malnutrition, late dentition and enuresis.

TABLE XXVII

HEALTH VISITING

Type of Visit	Total
Primary Visits to Infants under 1 year	549
Revisits to Infants under 1 year	1468
Visits to Toddlers (1 to 5 years)	2017
Primary Visits to Expectant Mothers	100
Revisits to Expectant Mothers	9
Visits to Cases { Puerperal Pyrexia	4
of { Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10
Infectious Diseases { Measles	5
{ Whooping Cough	1
{ Pneumonia	6
{ Chicken Pox... ..	10
	36
Special Visits	74
Inquiries—Infantile Deaths	18
Still Births	29
Ineffective Visits	801
TOTAL	5101

TABLE XXVIII

WORK OF CENTRES AND CLINICS

	Central	Folly Lane	Clifton	Total
INFANT WELFARE				
No. of Sessions	90	46	45	181
No. of Attendances (Infants under 2 yr.)	4011	2298	1272	7581
No. of New Cases do.	280	116	62	458
No. of Attendances (Toddlers 2 to 5 yrs.)	2816	1441	919	5176
No. of New Cases do.	92	44	16	152
No. of Attendances (Mothers)	6398	3587	1996	11981
No. of Medical Consultations	1459	581	376	2416
ANTE-NATAL				
No. of Sessions	48	24	—	72
No. of Attendances	1240	311	—	1551
No. of New Cases	277	66	—	343
No. of attendances by Midwives	17	1	—	18
Post-natal attendances	36	19	—	55
Gynaecology	10	4	—	14
Total Number of Women who attended during the year :				
Ante-Natal	289	66	—	355
Post-Natal	34	19	—	53

TABLE XXX
SPECIAL CLINICS

Clinics	Mothers		Infants and Toddlers	
	Consul- tations	Treat- ments	Consul- tations	Treat- ments
Minor Ailments	—	—	132	551
Dental	51	87	62	79
Orthopædic	—	—	140	218
Artificial Sunlight	—	—	47	620
Ophthalmic	—	—	51	16
Aural	—	—	80	43
TOTALS	51	87	512	1527

TABLE XXXI
ORTHOPAEDIC AND ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT
TREATMENT
(Children under 5 Years of Age)

Disease	No. of Examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon	No. of Attendances for Treatment by Masseuse	Total Attend- ances
Infantile Paralysis ...	7	25	32
Congenital Talipes ...	13	4	17
Hemiplegia	—	—	—
Rickets	28	4	32
Birth Paralysis ...	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity ...	3	59	62
Injury	—	1	1
Pes Planus	5	2	7
Remedial Exercises ...	—	11	11
Various	84	112	196
Artificial Light ...	—	620	620
TOTALS	140	838	978

TABLE XXXII
QUANTITIES OF MILK ISSUED
(*Milk Assistance Scheme*)

Year	Free Issues		Dried Milk—at or under cost price
	Cow's Milk	Dried Milk	
	No. of Pints	No. of lbs.	No. of lbs.
1924	6,625	2,558	6,915
1925	3,741	2,119	6,193
1926	22,044	7,065	4,278
1927	19,760	2,996	3,302
1928	18,861	4,300	2,800
1929	25,474	3,548	3,642
1930	35,572	3,819	4,320
1931	30,435	4,159	3,791
1932	46,797	3,107	3,162
1933	48,714	1,860	3,544
1934	62,650	1,829	4,053
1935	51,180	2,038	4,013
1936	32,656	1,517	4,586
1937	31,575	807	5,901

TABLE XXXIII

MILK ASSISTANCE SCHEME.

RECIPIENTS OF FREE SUPPLIES OF MILK	April to June, 1937	July to Sept., 1937	Oct. to Dec., 1937	Jan. to Mar., 1938	TOTAL	Average per Quarter	Average per Week
Individual Expectant Mothers ...	14	10	6	12	—	10	—
" Nursing Mothers ...	17	8	16	27	—	17	—
" Infants under 3 years ...	109	85	87	98	—	70	—
" " between 3 & 5 ...	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
No. of Families involved ...	102	101	105	127	—	116	—
No. of Families involved in same period in previous year ...	153	166	156	158	—	158	—
VALUE OF MILK ISSUES							
Value of Fresh Milk given free ...	£ 84 7 10½	£ 65 1 1½	£ 97 17 7½	£ 117 1 3½	£ 364 7 11	£ 91 2 0	£ 7 0 2
" " Dried Milk " ...	22 1 8	13 16 6	8 16 7	14 11 2	59 5 11	14 16 6	1 2 10
Value of total free issues ...	106 9 6½	78 17 7½	106 14 2½	131 12 5½	423 13 10	105 8 5	8 2 11
Value of Dried Milk and other foods sold at cost price ...	119 3 8	122 12 4	135 3 1	102 17 4	479 16 5	119 19 1	9 4 6
Total value of all milk, etc., given through Welfare Centres ...	£225 13 2½	£201 9 11½	£241 17 3½	£234 9 9½	903 10 3	225 17 6	17 7 6
Total value of free issues in previous year ...	118 16 4½	121 9 10½	149 16 11½	138 18 8	529 1 10½	132 5 5½	10 3 6
Total value of all milk issued in previous year ...	209 10 7½	232 3 4½	269 2 5½	240 2 0	950 18 5½	237 14 8	18 5 5

TABLE XXXIV

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	6
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	4
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malformations	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	11	2	—	1	14	1	—	—	—	15
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
TOTALS	14	2	—	4	20	3	4	5	2	34

SECTION VIII
PUBLIC CLEANSING

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

The "Container" system of refuse collection which is followed in this area was fully described in my Annual Report for the year 1935.

The number of houses in the Borough continues to increase and it has not been found possible to keep the total cost of house refuse collection at the previous low figure, but the cost per ton is slightly less than that for the previous financial year, so that on the whole the position is satisfactory.

The total cost of house refuse collection, as recorded within the Department for the year ended 31st March, 1938, was £4,685 compared with £4,515 for 1936-37, £4,375 for 1935-36 and £4,585 for 1934-35. During the past three years the number of houses in the Borough has increased as follows:—

31st December, 1935	...	10,770
31st December, 1936	...	11,189
31st December, 1937	...	11,639

In December, 1937, the additional container came into action for two days per week and by this means the weekly collection was maintained in spite of the increased number of houses.

Disposal of refuse by the method of controlled tipping has been continued and proves very satisfactory. On 1st September, 1937, the Pendlebury Road Tip was completely filled in, having been commenced on 2nd July, 1934. During this period 31,664 tons of refuse have been deposited on this site at a cost of under 2/- per ton as compared with the Destructor cost of 9/11 per ton, so that apart from the benefit which has accrued to the Council by the reclamation of derelict land there has been a saving in disposal costs of over £12,000.

Tipping commenced on the Nelson Fold site on 2nd September, 1937.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. E. BERRY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE XXXV
PAGEFIELD SYSTEM—CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Item	Particulars relating to Purchase				Rate of Depreciation per annum	Depreciation charged year ending 31/3/38	Value in Books 31/3/37
	Date	Age	Weight	Description			
Horses : " Prince "	...	7 years	c. 15	q. 3 Black Gelding	£ s. d. 73 10 0	£ s. d. 7 7 0	£ s. d. 55 1 0
" Captain "	...	6 "	16	3 Bay Gelding	74 11 0	7 9 1	55 16 10
" Jess "	7 "	14	2 Bay Mare	68 5 0	6 16 6	51 2 6
Harness	9/10/35	—	—	64 5 0	12 17 0	32 2 6
Diesel Lorry	10/10/36	—	—	1725 0 0	215 12 6	1185 18 9
3 Containers	10/10/36	—	—	640 0 0	64 0 0	480 0 0

TABLE XXXVI

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE—1937-38

		Working Costs (including proportion of Cost of Capital Equipment)						Other Costs	Grand Total Costs
		Container Unit			Motor Lorry					Total
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE—									
Haulage	...	1095	8	2	277	6	0	1372 14	2
Haulage Men	...	674	11	3	129	3	0	803 14	3
Binmen	...	1572	8	8	522	3	8	2094 12	4
Total	...	3342	8	1	928	12	8	4271 0	9
Average cost per week		64	5	6	17	17	2	82 2	8
Tonnage Collected	...	8248 tons			2151 tons			10399 tons	
Cost per ton	...	8/1d.			8/7½d.			8/2½d.	
COLLECTION OF OFFAL									
Haulage	...	—			30 10			6	
Haulage Men	...	—			14 5			9	
Men	...	—			24 14			7	
Total	...	—			69 10			10	
Tonnage Collected	...	—			158			158	
MARKET REFUSE COLLECTION									
Haulage	...	—			27 19			6	
Haulage Men	...	—			13 2			5	
Men	...	—			93 0			11	
Total	...	—			134 2			10	
Tonnage	...	—			68			68	
CONTROLLED TIPPING									
Men	...	—			630 14			5	
Cinders, Sand, etc.	...	—			149 10			0	
Total	...	—			780 4			5	
Tonnage disposed of					10626				
Disposal cost per ton					1/5½d.				

TABLE XXXVII

CLEANSING SERVICE

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

Item	Particulars	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded	
		Includ.	Exclud.	Includ.	Exclud.	Includ.	Exclud.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 A	Gross Expenditure ...	4667	4353	1373	802	6040	5155
2 B	Gross Income ...	225	225	22	10	247	235
3 C	Net Cost ...	4442	4128	1351	792	5793	4920
	UNIT COSTS						
4 D	Gross expenditure per ton	9s. 8d.	9s. 0d.	2s. 10d.	1s. 8d.	12s. 6d.	10s. 8d.
5 E	Gross income, per ton ...	6d.	6d.	—	—	6d.	6d.
6 F	Net Cost, per ton ...	9s. 2d.	8s. 6d.	2s. 10d.	1s. 8d.	12s. 0d.	10s. 2d.
7 G	Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 113·96	£ 105·9	£ 34·66	£ 20·32	£ 148·61	£ 126·22
8 H	Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ...	£ 393·27	£ 365·47	£ 119·61	£ 70·12	£ 512·88	£ 435·59
9.	Total refuse collected (Actual)	...	...	...	...	9,644·35 tons	
10.	Population : Midsummer, 1937	...	...	...	...	39,690 persons	
11.	Area ...	...	...	...	...	3,363 acres	
12.	Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day ...	...	...	...	...	13·56 cwts.	
13.	Number of Houses and Premises ...	...	...	...	...	11,295 houses	
14.	Method of Collection : 1 Mechanical Vehicle, ...	...	...	...	...	24·5%	
	3 Containers (horse-drawn)	...	...	...	...	75·5%	
15.	Method of Disposal : 100% Controlled Tipping.						
16.	Average Length of Haul to point of Disposal (miles)					2·8	
17.	No. of Employees (Other than clerical)						
				Collection	Disposal		
	Foreman ...	...	...	1	—		
	Others ...	...	...	18	4		

List of Tables and Charts

TABLE	PAGE
I. Ward Vital Statistics 1937	16
II. Birth-rates, Death-rates, etc., for whole Country, great and small towns	17
III. Causes of, and Ages at, Death	18, 19
IV. Statistics for the past 20 years	20
V. Voluntary Hospitals	26
VI. Outdoor Relief... ..	26
VII. Clinics and Treatment Centres	27, 28
VIII. Sanitary Accommodation in District	34
IX. Sanitary Accommodation in Works	35
X. House Inspection	36
XI. Sanitary Inspection	37
XII. Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces	38
XIII. Houses in District and in Wards	44
XIV. Clearance Area Progress	45
XV. " Five-Year " Clearance Programme	46
XVI. Housing Statistics	47, 48 & 49
XVII. Food and Drug Samples	55
XVIII. Food Inspection	56
XIX. Bacteriological Examinations of Milk	57
XX. Meat Inspections and Food Surrendered	58
XXI. Infectious Disease Notifications	65
XXII. Action in connection with Infectious Disease	66
XXIII. Bacteriological Examinations	67
XXIV. Tuberculosis	68
XXV. Treatment of Tuberculosis	69
XXVI. Notification of Tuberculosis	70
XXVII. Health Visiting	84
XXVIII. Work of Centres and Clinics	84
XX X . Special Clinics	85

TABLE	PAGE
XXXI. Orthopaedic and Artificial Sunlight ...	85
XXXII. Quantities of Milk issued ...	86
XXXIII. Milk Assistance Scheme ...	87
XXXIV. Causes of Infant Mortality ...	88
XXXV. Pagefield System—Capital Equipment ...	92
XXXVI. Collection and Disposal of Refuse ...	93
XXXVII. Cleansing Service ...	94

Index.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 24

Ante-natal clinics, 79

Artificial sunlight, 83

BABIES HOSPITAL, 24

Bacteriological examination, 55, 57, 76

Bakehouses, 54.

Baths 33

Births, 13, 73

Breast-feeding clinic, 81

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, 62

Child Life Protection, 77

Children's Hospital, 24

Clearance areas, 42, 43

Clinics, 82, 85

Closet accommodation, 31, 34, 35

Collection of refuse, 91

Consultant service (M. & C. W.), 76

Controlled tipping, 91

Cost of services, 14

Cowsheds, 52

DAIRIES, 52

Day nursery, 74

Deaths, 13, 17

— Table of causes, etc., 18, 19

Dental clinic, 82

Dentures, 82

Difficult labour, 76

Diphtheria, 61

Disinfection, 25

Disposal of refuse, 93, 94

Drainage, 31

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, 82

Enteric fever, 62

Erysipelas, 62

Factories, 33, 38

Fish-and-chip shops, 54

" Five-year " programme, 43

Food and drugs, 54

Food and drugs : Samples, 55

Food inspections, 52—54

Food surrendered, 58

GENERAL HOSPITALS, 26

Gynæcology, 80

HEALTH VISITORS, 79

Home visiting, 79

Hospitals, 23

House inspection, 36

Houses : Sufficiency, 41

— Fitness, 42

— In wards, 44

Housing observations, 41

Housing statistics, 45, 47

ICE-CREAM, 54

Immunisation, 61

Individual unfit houses, 43

Infantile mortality, 13, 73, 88

Infant welfare clinics, 82, 86

Infectious disease prevention, 65

Infectious diseases, 23, 66

LABORATORY FACILITIES, 25

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

Statistics, 73, 84

Hospital services, 75

Maternal mortality, 73

Maternity hospitals, 23

Meat regulations, 53

Meat surrendered, 58

Medical practitioners, 25

Midwives, 25, 77

Milk and foods distribution, 86, 87

Milk in schools, 52

Milk shops, 52

Milk supply, 52

Milk testing, 52

Minor ailments, 74

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 64

Notifiable diseases, 61, 65

Nursing homes, 76

Nursing in the home, 25

Ophthalmia neonatorum, 76

Ophthalmic clinic, 85

Orthopaedic clinic, 76, 82, 85, 88

Out-door relief, 26

Overcrowding, 41

PNEUMONIA, 62

Poor Law relief, 26

Population, 13

Post graduate courses, 77

Post-natal clinics, 79, 80, 81

Prevention of blindness, 77

Public cleansing, 91

Puerperal fever and pyrexia, 76

Pulmonary tuberculosis, 63

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL,
91

Rivers, 31

SANITARY INSPECTION, 32, 36

Scarlet fever, 62

Schools, 32

Sewerage, 31

Smallpox, 62

Smoke abatement, 32

Special clinics, 82, 85
Statistical summary, 13
Statistics : Comparative, 17
— Past twenty years, 20
Stillbirths, 73
Streams, 31
Swimming baths, 33

TODDLERS, 75, 76
Treatment centres, 27, 28
Treatment of tuberculosis, 69
Tuberculosis, 25, 63, 70

Tuberculosis notifications, 70

UNHEALTHY AREAS, 42
Unmarried mothers, 76

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS, 26
Voluntary workers, 79

WATER SUPPLY 31
Ward vital statistics, 16
Workshops and workplaces, 33, 38

